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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

From Israel allies

Oil to be withheld by Libya, Algeria

TRIPOLI, April 14 (Agencies) — Libya and Algeria have agreed in principle to impose an oil and gas sales ban on countries which actively support Israel, a Libyan spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid were Monday due to work out details of the embargo which would mainly affect the United States and some European countries.

Benjedid and Qaddafi are taking part in a

summit of five hardline Arab leaders grouped in the "steadfastness and confrontation front," which opposes Egypt's peace treaty with Israel and the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords. Syria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) are the other members.

Last year the Libyan leader suggested he would ban oil sales to the U.S. but later assured Washington that its supplies were safe.

Conference sources said that details of the proposed boycott were still far from settled and Algeria wanted financial compensation from Libya for agreeing to the boycott.

Algeria, which is a big natural gas exporter, recently interrupted supplies to both France and the U.S. and is discussing an increase in its prices with Western companies.

Libya has just told customers that it is cutting its oil production by an average 17 per cent to 1,750,000 barrels a day.

The move is part of a general cutback in production by several members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

In Damascus the government daily newspaper *Tishrin* said Monday that the Arab hardliners summit in Tripoli would take measures that could strike a strategic military balance against Israel and lead to a boycott of the United States.

Commenting in a leading article, the newspaper said that the parties to the "steadfastness and confrontation" summit conference are now seriously acting to meet the hopes of the Arab nation for adopting a decisive stand against the United States which fights in aspirations and plots against its national interests."

The summit conference would condemn the United States and pay tribute to the Soviet Union and other countries which befriended the Arabs, the newspaper said.

"It will also take steps to strike a strategic military balance against Israel and will not leave Syria to do so on its own or shoulder the burden of facing internal and external plots being hatched against it," the newspaper said.

It deplored the indifference of certain countries "which content themselves with condemning American policies hostile to Arab interests."

"The weapons of oil and political, diplomatic and economic pressure against the United States will remain inefficient if they are not used appropriately," the article concluded.

Libya's number two leader, Maj. Abdessalam Jalloud, however, ruled out the possibility that the Arab steadfastness front would be able to efficiently oppose the Camp David accords "so long as the situation in the Arab world is unmodified."

"We have not set up this government only to repeat the mistakes of the former government," Doe said in the broadcast.

In Washington, the new government of Liberia has assured the United States it wants good relations and will live up to existing agreements, State Department officials said Monday.

The spokesman said 600 Soviets were kil-

in ambush

led, 40 armored vehicles buried and 240 captured. However, the claim could not be independently confirmed and past freedom fighters figures have later proved to be highly increased. Western journalists have been denied entry into Afghanistan.

The spokesman, who identified himself only as Tanim, said in a telephone interview from Peshawar, northwest Pakistan, that insurgents used dynamite taken from nearby coal mines, which have been under rebel control for the past 18 months.

He was unable to say whether the Israeli

troops had pulled out of the Christian conser-

vative zone controlled by the militia of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad,

the U.N. peacekeeping force, UNIFIL, had evacuated two positions.

The Israeli troops crossed the border two

days after a Palestinian attack on a settlement in the northern panhandle in which three Israelis and five commandos were killed. A U.N. spokesman said the Israeli troops

blocked some of the Palestinian routes. But

The Israeli troops were blocked by the

Christian militia of firing on a U.N. convoy Friday,

attacking its troops in the village of Tiri, five

miles north of the Israeli border, on Saturday

and bombing the U.N. command's head-

quarters in Naqoura, on the Mediterranean

coast for more than five hours Saturday night

with tank cannon, mortars and artillery. The

Christians accused the U.N. troops of firing

first at Tiri.

Reports in Israel said a U.N. soldier from

Fiji and two Lebanese civilians were killed in

the fighting at Tiri, but reports in Lebanon

said the Fijian and a militiaman were killed

and eight persons were wounded.

With Begin Monday, will try to convince the

prime minister to announce a halt or freeze in

the building of new settlements to facilitate

the delicate Palestinian autonomy negotia-

tions, sources said.

But Begin is "unlikely to agree to their

request, analysts believe."

In an interview on American television

Monday morning, the Israeli leader said

categorically he would make no compromise on the settlements issue.

"We have the right to settle anywhere in

Eretz Israel," Begin claimed.

The prime minister was due to fly down to

Washington from New York Monday after-

noon. Begin's schedule while in Washington

close parallels Egyptian President Anwar

Sadat's visit here last week.

The Israeli leader will meet twice with Carter

on Tuesday, in the morning and after-

noon. That evening he will attend a White

House dinner hosted by the president.

But Reuters reported from Tel Aviv Mon-

day that Begin was confident he could agree

with Carter on Palestinian autonomy "if all

sides remained faithful" to the U.S.-Israeli-

Egyptian Camp David accord.

Begin said: "We are certain we can reach

(May 26) target date, but I see no reason

to be pressed by U.S. Jews



LEAVES FOR HOME: Crown Prince Fahd escorts Jordanian Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf to the plane Monday. The premier held talks with King Khaled before he left for home.

After talks with Khaled

Sharaf departs Kingdom

AMMAN, April 14 (Agencies) — Jordan

Prime Minister Sharif Abdul-Hamid Sharaf arrived here Monday after a 24-hour visit to Saudi Arabia, where he met with King Khaled in Riyadh.

Sharaf also had talks with Crown Prince Fahd about Arab and international issues.

Sharaf's meeting with Prince Fahd, at which bilateral relations were also discussed, was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal and Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammed Abdo Al-Khalil.

Sharaf was seen off at the Riyadh airport

by Prince Fahd, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman and other senior officials and high-ranking officers.

His meeting with the crown prince Monday morning was attended by Prince Abdullah and Prince Salman as well.

The Jordanian delegation included Marwan Al-Kacem, minister of state for Foreign Affairs, Transport Minister Ali Al-Suhaymat and Jordanian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Tarwat Al-Talhouni.

Sharaf, who also conferred Sunday evening with Prince Saud, told newsmen that he handed King Khaled a message containing King Hussein's analysis of the Arab and

international situation. He added that King Hussein has hopes of fostering coordination and understanding between Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

He said that, in his meetings with the King, Prince Fahd and Prince Abdullah, he discussed strengthening Arab solidarity and promotion of the Palestinian case and Arab rights.

He asserted that Jordan is fully committed to the Arab stand, especially to the inalienable and basic rights of the Palestinian people with regard to self-determination. Sharaf said the necessity for total Israeli evacuation of all the occupied Arab territories is foremost in importance, particularly evacuation of the occupied Arab city of Jerusalem.

He affirmed his country backs the Baghdad and Tunis Arab summit resolutions, and Jordan plays a great part in calling for the conferences and drafting their resolutions.

He also denounced the recent media campaign Saudi Arabia was subjected at the international level. He said the campaign was launched through the instigation of world Zionism and forces opposed to the Arab world and the values of Islam.

He said it is no wonder the Kingdom was exposed to such campaigns because it stands firmly by the side of Arab rights and defends the real Islamic values.

Waldheim fails to confirm Israeli troop withdrawal

BEIRUT, April 14 (Agencies) — There was no report that they found any or destroyed any Palestinian installations.

Israeli sources said the troops were blocking Palestinian attacks that might disrupt Carter's meetings in Washington with Begin.

Meanwhile, hostilities continued between the U.N. peacekeeping force stationed in southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Christian militiamen led by renegade Maj. Hadad.

The U.N. command accused the militiamen of firing on a U.N. convoy Friday, attacking its troops in the village of Tiri, five miles north of the Israeli border, on Saturday and bombing the U.N. command's headquarters in Naqoura, on the Mediterranean coast for more than five hours Saturday night with tank cannon, mortars and artillery. The Christians accused the U.N. troops of firing first at Tiri.

Reports in Israel said a U.N. soldier from Fiji and two Lebanese civilians were killed in the fighting at Tiri, but reports in Lebanon said the Fijian and a militiaman were killed and eight persons were wounded.

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on Tuesday, in the morning and after-

noon. That evening he will attend a White

House dinner hosted by the president.

Begin said: "We are certain we can reach

(May 26) target date, but I see no reason

to be pressed by U.S. Jews

why anyone should go beyond an international agreement."

He said Israel had authorized its delegation to the talks on self rule for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to clarify with Carter where and when further talks should take place.

Begin said he saw no reason for any temporary freeze of Jewish settlement building in the occupied territories while the talks were going on.

Four F-4 Phantoms delivered to Egypt

CAIRO, April 14 (R) — The Egyptian Air force took delivery of four U.S. made F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers last week, American embassy officials said Monday.

The planes were the last of 35 delivered to Egypt under a \$ 1.5 billion military credit following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty last year.

The planes cost Egypt \$ 594 million. The rest of the credit has been spent on armored cars, Hawk anti-aircraft missiles and other military hardware.

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IDB grants \$4.25 million Somalia aid approved

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, April 14 — The Islamic Development Bank approved a request from Somalia to buy a ship for transporting livestock.

The agreement, at a cost of 3.4 million Islamic dinars (\$4.25 million) was signed by IDB President Dr Ahmad Muhammad Ali and Acting Director of the Somali Commission for Navigation and Transport Abdullah Muhammad Hurd.

In its efforts to bolster economic relations among Islamic countries, the bank also signed two agreements with the Economic



Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali

SAPTCO augments services Dammam routes expanded

DAMMAM, April 14 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Public Transport Company will augment its present services with new routes here Saturday.

Regional Controller General of SAPTCO Abd Abdul Rahman Aseel said the new route No. 5 will operate from Dammam Central Hospital, moving across King Khaled street to the Seaport road, and then King Faisal University in Al-Khoran via road No. 28, Prince Turki Street, Dhahran road, then to Thoqabah via road No. 20. The same route will be used for the return trip.

Another route (No. 34) will operate on the King Abdul Aziz Port road in Dammam to serve the surrounding area, he said.

Aseel added that for the second stage, routes 64/65 will be pooled into No. 1 (Al-Khoran/Dammam) and routes 60/61 in route 11 (Dammam/Qaif). Routes 62/63 will be incorporated in route 7.

Community for Western Africa and Morocco last week. The technical and economic cooperation agreement calls for the exchange of experts and technicians and establishment of joint missions to study and prepare for development projects.

The bank granted Morocco \$15 million to finance crude oil imports from Petromin of Saudi Arabia.

The 1979 report of the bank shows the total funds committed for financing development projects and trade among member states amounted to 381.68 million Islamic dinars, about \$490.94 million, an increase of 73 percent from 1978 operations.

The bank has participated in financing projects in Bahrain, Oman, Upper Volta and Mali for the first time. It has agreed to help finance 136 operations in 31 countries since its foundation. Total funds allocated for these operations exceed 900 million Islamic dinars.

According to bank representatives, the institution's financing policies reflect the spirit of its attempts to foster solidarity among member countries. The objective of its foreign trade policies is to mobilize deposits from outside and use them for financing member countries foreign trade transactions.

Dr. Ali left here for Doha, Qatar, to attend the annual conference of governors of the Arab Bank for African Development. He also will attend meetings with governors of Arab development funds with a view to coordinating operations with them.



VISIT: Prince Majed, governor of Mecca, visited Monday the new Jeddah Clinic, Medina Road, which is one of the most modern in the country. He inspected the facilities at the hospital and talked to some patients. He was accompanied by Dr. Hamed Matabagani, owner-manager of the hospital.

Saudi Comment

By Saad Al-Bawardi
Al-Jazirah

There is no society in the world without inherited habits and traditions. Some of the habits are good, some are bad while many others are a mixture of the two.

Perhaps the worst of these is the insistence of the view that a wife is just a woman to be treated like servants. She has no right to protest, nor does she have a choice, but only to accept and submit.

The wife is the life-partner of her husband with full rights in her house and freedom with her husband. She is not to suffer coercion, humility and slavery in her home. You can just think of the psychological barriers that sometimes come in the way of the couple. They fall prey to formidable isolation and estrangement as if the two were strangers living on two distant planets.

Imagine the destructive psychological effect on a woman who has been deprived by the inherited, sterile traditions of even sharing meals with her husband. She must submit to such habits and traditions even if they are wrong.

The home of matrimony should not be vulnerable to isolations and barriers. It should not be transformed into barns or cells whose occupants are prosecuted even if they hold a free character.

WEATHER

The weather will be moderate in most areas.

Winds will be north-easterly to north-westerly and moderate. They may cause occasional sand haze.

Low clouds will hang over parts of the central regions and the western and southwestern highlands. There may be scattered thunderstorms.

Seas will be calm to moderate. Monday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

| | | |
|----------|----|----|
| Mecca | 34 | 24 |
| Jedda | 29 | 24 |
| Riyadh | 33 | 25 |
| Dhahran | 34 | 25 |
| Medina | 33 | 24 |
| Taif | 31 | 18 |
| Jizan | 34 | 26 |
| Hail | 27 | 16 |
| Turaif | 18 | 08 |
| Qaisumah | 30 | 15 |
| Sulayl | 40 | 24 |
| Abha | 25 | 14 |

PRA YER TIMES

| Tuesday | Mecca | Medina | Najd |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| Fajr | 4.47 | 4.43 | 4.16 |
| Ishraq | 6.07 | 5.58 | 5.38 |
| Dhuhr | 12.28 | 12.29 | 11.59 |
| Assr | 3.52 | 3.57 | 3.26 |
| Maghreb | 6.43 | 6.16 | 6.16 |
| Isha | 8.13 | 7.46 | 7.46 |

Naval ships toured

Sultan, Al-Khalifa visit base

its machinery and equipment. Sheikh Hamad expressed his admiration at the progress he witnessed to the benefit of both the Arab and Islamic nations.

Addressing newsmen, the Bahraini official said he was honored to convey to King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and the Saudi people the greetings of the ruler of Bahrain Sheikh Issa ibn Salman Al-Khalifa.

He reiterated that Gulf security was first and foremost the responsibility of the people of the area and its armed forces. This, he added, is the conviction of every Gulf citizen who cares for the area's security and stability.

The prince and Sheikh Hamad arrived here in the morning accompanied by the acting governor and the commander of the Eastern Province.

They were met at the base's aerodrome by the governor of Jubail, Col. Sagar, the commander of the base. Col. Badr Saleh Al-Saleh; Dr. Jamal Al-Gashi, director general of the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu and a number of senior officers at the base.

A few hours earlier, Sheikh Hamad was met on arrival in Dhahran by Prince Sultan, the acting governor, the province commander and other officials.

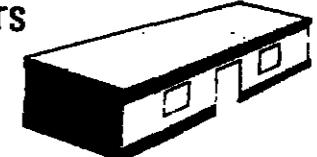
Ministry withdraws unused lands

developed as specified at the date of issuance.

The Ministry will re-issue the land to other people who have the ability and desire to develop the land agriculturally. Hessa residents also had 44 parcels of land withdrawn for the same reasons.

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Gemayel vows to 'liberate' all Lebanon Antagonists mark fifth anniversary

BEIRUT, April 14 (R) — Lebanon's civil war antagonists Sunday marked the fifth anniversary of their conflict with statements indicating they are still as far apart as when the fighting erupted in 1975.

Rightist and leftist leaders do not seem to have budged from their stands — the former calling for the "liberation" of all Lebanon, and the latter accusing their opponents of seeking to dominate the whole country.

Bashir Gemayel, overall commander of allied rightist forces, told a mass rally in an east Beirut suburb that his men would "continue seeking the liberation of all Lebanon."

The rally was held at Tal Al-Zaatar hilltop where fierce battles raged in 1976 between rightists and Palestinian commandos entrenched at a refugee camp.

"The Lebanese (rightist) forces will continue to seek the liberation of all Lebanon... Although the country is passing through a difficult phase, yet we are looking forward to the future with full confidence and hope," Gemayel declared.

Gemayel said the rightists, who are opposed to Palestinian commandos and Syrian military presence in Lebanon, "want to be friends with everybody provided our independence and sovereignty are respected."

The 1975-76 civil war left an estimated 60,000 people dead and hundreds of thousands wounded or homeless. An esti-

Haddad threatens to force removal of U.N. contingent

METULLA, Israel, April 14 (R) — The commander of the Christian militias in South Lebanon threatened Monday to use force to remove the U.N. Irish contingent from the embattled border area, charging that the unit was supporting Palestinian commandos.

Maj. Saad Haddad, speaking to reporters at this border crossing in northern Israel, also indicated that he rejected Israeli efforts to settle the dispute between his men and the Irish battalion which resulted in a bloody gurbat on Saturday.

Israel supports the militias politically and economically and cabinet secretary Arie Nadr said Sunday that the government would continue to back them.

The commander of Israel's northern front arranged a second meeting for later Monday between Gen. Alexander Erskine, the U.N.

commander, and Haddad. Sunday's session yielded no results and an Israeli source would only say that the "two disputing sides were very upset and it will take some time to ease the tension."

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called on the Security Council Sunday to help end the harassment of U.N. forces by the rightist militias. He issued his appeal at a brief and hurriedly summoned meeting of the council.

Haddad said Monday he would insist that the Irish unit leave the area.

Asked about Sunday's meeting with the U.N. commander, he said: "The Irish unit has proved it is not capable of keeping the peace in Lebanon and must leave. We have proof of the help the Irish soldiers are giving to the Palestinians." Haddad claimed.



Bashir Gemayel

mated 30,000-man all-Syrian Arab peace force is presently separating the combatants after having helped put an end to all-out fighting.

While the rightist chief called for a "new formula" ensuring what he termed an honorable living for the Lebanese people, a leftist leader said if a political solution failed to materialize there would be no alternative to renewed fighting.

Mohsen Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Lebanese National Movement commenting on the anniversary said in an interview with the Paris-based weekly magazine *Arab and International An-Nahar*:

"Should the minority persist in rejecting reconciliation and continue adhering to plans to impose sectarian domination over the whole country... the only remaining alternative facing Lebanon will be fighting."

TEHRAN, April 14 (R) — Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini Monday ordered the ruling revolutionary council to investigate reports that prominent Shiite Muslim leader had been murdered in neighboring Iraq, the state radio reported.

But Iran's Ministry of Information said in a statement they had information that Ayatollah Muhammad Bakir Al-Sadr was alive and under arrest in Baghdad.

Several Iranian newspapers reported Bakir Al-Sadr's death Monday as a fact, saying he had been killed by Iraqi secret police in Baghdad and his body taken back to the

Sadat sees foreign investment crucial to his Mideast policy

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP) — President Anwar Sadat has told U.S. businessmen that he expects the first real impact of Egypt's 6-year-old "open-door" policy for attracting foreign investment to become apparent this year and next.

In a meeting with business executives and financiers last week, Sadat made it clear that he considers greatly expanded private investment, which U.S. businessmen have avoided so far because of bureaucratic and financial obstacles, essential to the success of his Middle East peace policies.

In his own country, Sadat has used promises of better living conditions to win the support of Egyptians, many of them living in extreme poverty, for his peace treaty with Israel. So far he has been unable to deliver on these promises and he knows he must to avoid serious unrest.

At the same time, Sadat's break with the rest of the Arab world to seek peace with Israel has cost him much of the financial support he had received from the oil-rich Arab states. He is looking to the United States to make up a significant portion of this investment.

At the meeting with the U.S. group, the Egypt-U.S. Business Council, Sadat expressed what one participant called "a new confidence" in Egypt's ability to attract the considerable foreign invest-

ment it needs to put the country on the road toward a sound economy and pledged greater efforts to remove obstacles to private U.S. investment.

In return, he asked the Americans for assistance for his priorities: food production, housing, and exportable manufactures that would bring badly needed foreign exchange to Egypt.

The Egypt-U.S. Business Council is the chief organization promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. But even with its high-level representation of U.S. business and banking leaders and, on the Egyptian side, business and government officials, the five-year-old council can, as yet, point to few actual contracts.

Like Sadat, however, John G. Sarpa, executive secretary of the council, thinks that results are imminent.

Sarpa said that "numerous contracts" involving hundreds of millions of dollars "are 90 per cent firm" after what he described as a marked improvement in Sadat's and Egypt's attentions to the problems of U.S. investment over the past year.

Since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty a year ago, Sarpa said, "things have changed. You can see it in our meeting with the Egyptians. With the de-escalation of military tensions in the area, Egypt and Sadat are focusing more



President Sadat

attentively on their economic problems."

Progress has already been made toward resolving some of the difficulties that prospective American investors find in Egypt. Archaic customs laws are being revamped, clearer channels are being drawn for project approvals, a treaty to end double taxation is near completion and steps are under way to make Egypt's open-ended liability laws subject to a statute of limitations.

Nonetheless, Sarpa said, "that's not to say there's a mad rush to invest in Egypt. That's just not the case."

Iraq rejects superpower interference in the Gulf

HELSINKI, April 14 (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi says the Soviet Union and the United States should stay out of the Gulf.

Hammadi, who is paying a four-day visit to Finland, dismissed the notion that his country's treaty with the Soviet Union would allow Soviet military intervention in Iraq. He said relations between the two countries had cooled following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"We think the best thing that other countries could do for world peace is to avoid a policy of hegemony and interference in the internal affairs of other states. Both the United States and the Soviet Union should stay out of the Gulf," Hammadi said in an interview with the Helsinki newspaper *Helsingin Sanomat* Monday.

Hammadi also reiterated his government's intention of blacklisting Finnish companies whose directors are known to include Zionists.

Iraq, USSR mark friendship treaty

BAGHDAD, April 14 (AFP) — Iraq and the Soviet Union observed the eighth anniversary of their friendship treaty here Sunday issuing statements from both partners, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

Abdul Fattah of Iraq said that, like the Soviet Union, his country supported "the Arab nation and the Palestinian people." Without being specific, he said Iraq opposed "attempts by outsiders aimed at including the Arab world in their zone of influence."

Violence claims 9 lives in Turkey

ANKARA, April 14 (R) — Nine persons were killed in Turkey over the weekend in political violence which has claimed about 1,000 lives this year.

Police said the worst incident was on Saturday when four gunmen armed with automatic rifles burst into a warehouse in Ankara and killed four men including a father and his two sons in their twenties. The victims were rightwing sympathizers, police said.

In another incident, a man was shot dead by rightists and a rightwing agricultural student at Ankara University was shot dead by unknown gunmen.

Authorities said three others died in separate incidents.

Khomeini orders probe in ayatollah 'murder'

Shiite holy city of Najaf and buried there secretly.

But the information ministry said in its statement, carried by the official Pars news agency, that it had contacted reliable religious authorities in Najaf Monday and was told that the Ayatollah was being held in Baghdad.

One close friend of Bakir Al-Sadr said he was arrested last week in a major crackdown by the Iraqi government.

The source said the Iranian born Ayatollah Bakir Al-Sadr had been one of the leading critics of the Iraqi

90 Ethiopians killed, Eritrean fighters claim

He said the fighting centered on the villages of Addi Kolom and Hadish Addi on the main road linking Asmara with the central highlands and the Sudanese border. In one engagement, the spokesman said, 55 Ethiopians were killed and in the other 35.

The spokesman added that the guerrillas had captured considerable quantities of light and heavy weapons in three days of fighting from last Tuesday to Thursday.

Meanwhile in Mogadishu, Somalia denied Ethiopian allegations that Somali troops

have crossed into Ethiopian territory and were engaging in battles at different places with the Ethiopians forces.

The denial came in a statement made by first Vice-President and Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Muhammad Ali Samater, on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Somali army.

Samater described the Ethiopian allegation, announced over radio Addis Ababa last Friday, as a "baseless lie aimed at misleading world public opinion."

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Second non-American victor 23-year-old wins Masters

AUGUSTA, Georgia, April 13 (AFP) — Seviano "Seve" Ballesteros of Spain gave himself a belated 23rd birthday present Sunday when he swept to a magnificent four-stroke victory in the Masters Golf Classic. Australian Jack Newton and American Gibby Gilbert tied in the second spot.

It was the Spaniard's first golf victory in the United States, and although he narrowly failed to beat the record score for the event (271 — set by Jack Nicklaus in 1965 and equaled by Ray Floyd in 1976), Ballesteros still made the record books by becoming the youngest player ever to win the prestigious tournament.

Ballesteros finished the tournament 13 under par with a 275, and the 1979 British Open Winner, who celebrated his birthday Wednesday, clinched his victory with a par-72 round.

He is only the second non-American to win the event. Gary Player of South Africa triumphed in 1974.

It all happened on the back nine under leaden, gray skies that failed to produce the rain that was threatened all day.

Ballesteros started the day with a 7-shot lead. By the turn of the round, he had built the lead to 10 at that point. He was smiling and happily tipping his cap to the applause of the public.

The only thing in question seemed to be whether he could break some of Jack Nicklaus' scoring records.

Five holes later, he was no longer smiling. Any chance for the records had long since disappeared. His lead had shrunk to two strokes. His game suddenly had gone sour. The victory was in doubt. But he pulled it back.

Ballesteros nailed down the tournament on the water-guarded, par-five 15th hole. He reached the green in two strokes and two-

punted for the birdie that gave him the breathing room he needed.

Although golf is a minor sport in Spain, with only 60 courses serving a nation of 37 million people, all three of Seve's older brothers are golf pros who have played without notable distinction on the European tour.

He followed their lead. "From the age of nine, golf has been his life," brother Manuel said after attending the tournament.

Ballesteros, who still lives in the house in which he was born near Santander on the northern coast of Spain, left school at age 14 and wanted to turn pro at 15. His brothers dissuaded him — but only for a short time.

He first came to international attention in 1976 when, as a 19-year-old, he tied with Nicklaus for second behind Johnny Miller in the British Open.

He won the Dutch Open that year, the first of his 24 worldwide triumphs, and he led the British Order of Merit for the first of three consecutive seasons.

In addition to various European titles, he also is a two-time Japanese Open champion and scored the highlight of his career with a magnificent scrambling effort that won him the 1979 British Open.

He also won the 1978 Greater Greensboro Open in North Carolina and was offered playing privileges on the American tour. He declined in favour of continued participation in Europe.

Following are the final scores Sunday in the 44th masters golf tournament on the 7,040-yard, par-72 Augusta national golf club course:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Seve Ballesteros, Spain | 66-69-68-72 — 275 |
| Gibby Gilbert, U.S. | 70-74-68-67 — 279 |
| Jack Newton, Australia | 68-74-69-68 — 279 |
| Robert Green, U.S. | 69-73-71-67 — 280 |
| David Gilford, Australia | 69-73-71-67 — 281 |
| Jerry Pate, U.S. | 72-68-76-67 — 283 |
| Larry Nelson, U.S. | 69-72-73-69 — 283 |
| Tom Kite, U.S. | 69-71-74-69 — 283 |
| Gary Player, South Africa | 71-71-74-69 — 283 |
| Bob Charles, U.S. | 70-70-68-69 — 283 |
| Others: | 71-72-72-76 — 291 |
| Graham Marsh, Australia | |

NICKLAUS : Five-time Masters winner Jack Nicklaus watches a shot he made in practice round before the 44th Masters Tournament in Augusta, Georgia. Seviano Ballesteros of Spain, was the winner Sunday on the par-72 Augusta National Golf Course.

Alcott wins soggy LPGA crown

RALEIGH, North Carolina, April 14 (AP) — Amy Alcott braved a torrential downpour, fired her third consecutive sub-par round and made a shambles of the field in winning a \$100,000 LPGA event Sunday by four shots.

Alcott, the defending champion, started the day with a one-shot lead over leading money-winner Donna Caponi Young and Canadian-born Sandra Postam. She increased the lead to three after nine holes and then outdistanced her pursuers as the rain began falling harder on the back nine.

Alcott wound up shooting a 3-under-par 69 for a 54-hole total of 236 over the 6,142-

Rutherford nabs Twin 200 car race

ONTARIO, California, April 14 (AP) — John Rutherford, piloting a radical ground effects car, overwhelmed the field Sunday and easily captured the Twin 200 championship car race at Ontario Motor Speedway.

Rutherford, a two-time winner of the Indianapolis 500, drove the car, built by fellow Texan Jim Hall, to a one-lap victory over Tom Sneva. Gordon Johncock was third, followed by Spike Gelshausen and Tom Bagley.

The 42-year-old Rutherford averaged 162.053 miles (260.9 kilometers) an hour, barely missing the Twin 200 mark of 162.810 miles (262.1 kilometers) an hour set in 1978 by Danny Ongais.

Unser, in a new ground effects Penske PC9, built a lead of two seconds over Rutherford and the two had a half-track edge over third-place Rick Mears when Unser suddenly was forced to retire by punctured radiator.

yard North Ridge County Club.

The victory was worth \$15,000 and moved her ahead of the idle Nancy Lopez Melton into third place on the Ladies Professional Golf Association list with \$67,986.

Young, who wound up in second place, raised her earnings for the year to \$99,898.

Don Germain, finishing third, came from out of the pack with three birdies on the back side after turning the front nine in two-under. She finished with a 5-under-par 67, tying Post's mark on Saturday for the lowest round of the tournament and a 211 for the event.

Post, who finished fourth, shot a two-over-par 74 to finish the tournament at 212.

Twin 200 car race

He took advantage of the stability provided by the aerodynamics of the recently developed ground effects engineering and never was challenged after the first 14 laps.

Rutherford, who won the pole position by more than three miles per hour jumped out on and led until Bobby Unser, the other front-row starter, passed him in heavy traffic on the eighth lap.

Unser, in a new ground effects Penske PC9, built a lead of two seconds over Rutherford and the two had a half-track edge over third-place Rick Mears when Unser suddenly was forced to retire by punctured radiator.

His stops, of pushes by left-winger Kalimullah, gave Manzoorul-Hassan his three goals and one for Muhammad Asghar, who stood in for Skipper Manawaruz Zaman. Pakistan's five penalty corners in the first half were all wasted.

Malaysia had four penalty corners and one long corner to Pakistan's five penalty corners.

With Akhtar-Rasool controlling the midfield, Pakistan needed only three minutes after the resumption shoot out to the lead

with a zooming penalty corner by Manzoorul-Hassan.

The lead, however, was shortlived when Malaysia forced its fifth penalty corner a minute later and the towering Malaysian fullback Foo Keat Seong made no mistake with his sizzling shot into the roof of the net.

The Malaysians could not sustain their initial brilliance and Pakistan increased its pressure to net in two goals in two minutes.

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Desert, plains, mountains

In the wilderness of Kenya

By Jacqueline Elmaleh

NAIROBI — With Saudia's new route to Nairobi just opened, more and more people from the Kingdom will have the opportunity to visit Kenya — a pace-setting East African country.

Tourism is not new to Kenya. There are hotels, tourist facilities and game lodges with

made for greatness, freedom and unequalled nobility... Up in this high air you breathed easily, drawing in a vital assurance and Lightness of heart. In the highlands you woke in the morning and thought: here I am, where I ought to be."

But it is not just peace and quiet that attract the visitor in Kenya. In the busy hotel lobbies of the capital, Nairobi, travellers of all

the extensive adjacent areas which form a large natural game reservoir. Inside the park itself, there is a small forest in the northern part, but the greater portion consists of open grassy plains cut by wooded ravines and water courses. A great variety of animals and birds can be seen at any time of the year. Lions are possibly the greatest attraction and supply an excellent subject for photography. Other animals include cheetah, giraffe, zebra, and countless herds of plains game, quietly grazing or hunting down their prey. There is also an animal orphanage on the Park's perimeter, which accepts sick or abandoned wild animals from all over Kenya.

For those with time to spare, safaris to more distant parts can be arranged. Perhaps the most popular are in the vicinity of Mount Kenya, the second highest mountain in Africa. This is the country of the legendary "Kagnia" — the "shining thing" in Kikamba when the snowy summit of Mount Kenya was a beacon for 19th century explorers. Today the mountain is a national park, as is the spur range of the Aberdares. Both parks are full of wildlife in dense rain and bamboo forest and afro-alpine moorlands. From Nairobi it is about a 160 kilometer drive north through the coffee, sisal and pineapple plantations of central Kenya to the forest lodges especially designed for game viewing. All the big game species are represented here and can be watched from treehouse-style hotels set high on stilts above the animal waterholes. Nightime viewing is especially good when the denizens of the forest — rhinoceros, buffalo, and elephant come to gambol and water at the pools, seemingly unaware of the floodlights.

A little further north across the equator in the Samburu Game Reserve, a semi-desert sanctuary where the wildlife concentrate conveniently in the gallery forest along the Uaso Nyiro River. Equally picturesque is the Tana River at the southern boundary of Meru National Park, where the late Joy Adamson and her husband George released their lioness "Elsa" in the *Born Free* saga. Meru is entirely unspoiled, replete with wildlife and definitive of the three northern Kenya habitats — red-ochre desert, evergreen bush and vast golden-grass plains.

Southeast of Nairobi is the land of the Massai, proud and noble warriors symbolic of the Africa that was. Today the people retain many of their ancient traditions and their land is much the same as it has always been, despite the modern lodges and influx of tourists. The two main parks in the region are Amboseli, dominated by the massive Mount Kilimanjaro lying just across the border in Tanzania, and Tsavo National Park, which is the world's largest sanctuary for wildlife. In the Tsavo can be seen the greatest concentration of elephants (numbers fluctuate according to the seasons of the years) or hippo and crocodile in the unexpectedly clear waters of the palm-fringed Mzima Springs.

Tsavo is actually divided into two parks lying east and west of the railway which opened up East Africa for trade at the end of the last century. Snaking its lonely way from the coastal town of Mombasa, Kenya's chief seaport, its final destination is Lake Victoria, great source of the Nile. The second largest body of fresh water in the world, Lake Victoria is also the final destination for most modern "explorers" of Kenya.

The route from Nairobi to the Lake area crosses western Kenya and perhaps some of the most spectacular scenery in the country — the Great Rift Valley with its towering Mau escarpment, Lake Nakuru with its pink hem of flamingo, an lake Victoria, an expanse of serene water "so broad you could not see across it and so long nobody knew its length."



A pride of lions

luxury standards as well as more modestly priced establishments. Despite the development of the tourist industry, however, Kenya has lost none of the mystery the great explorers and adventurers discovered here a century ago.

Centered on the equator, it is a land of vivid contrasts: massive mountains and rain forests, shimmering lakes and alpine moors, game-profuse valleys and endless golden plains, snow-capped summits and the tropical beaches of the Indian Ocean.

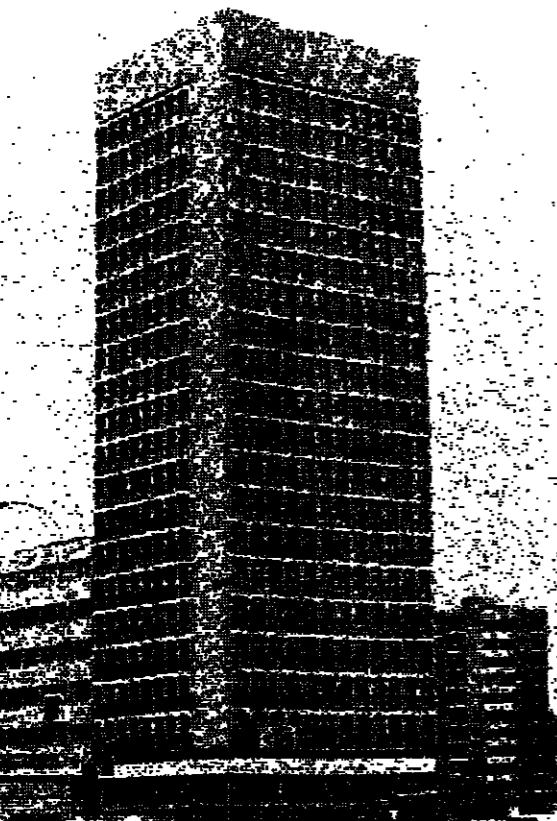
Of all the early visitors to Kenya, perhaps the Danish author Karen Blixen best understood the essential qualities of the country and the unique experience of "a sojourn in the African highlands."

"The landscape had not its like in all the world," she wrote. "The views are immensely wide... and everything you saw

nationalities seem to have one thing on their mind — safari. This cosmopolitan city, resting in the cool of the highlands with its high-rises, cafes, and wide avenues shaded by flowering trees, is the springboard for visiting Kenya's seventeen national parks of game reserves. In Kenya you can see all the great African animals roaming in their natural environment. "How many of the 'Big Five' (lion, leopard, buffalo, rhinoceros and elephant) did you see on your last trip?" is a common question heard on the lips of patrons of the Thorn Tree Cafe, the infamous meeting place for global travellers in the heart of Nairobi.

The first adventure for most people is visiting the raw wildlife plains of Nairobi National Park, which are situated on the fringe of the city. With an area of 44 square miles, three sides are fenced, but the southern side is left open, in order to allow animals free access to

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A young rhino and its dam



The local press corps, Saudia's guests to Nairobi

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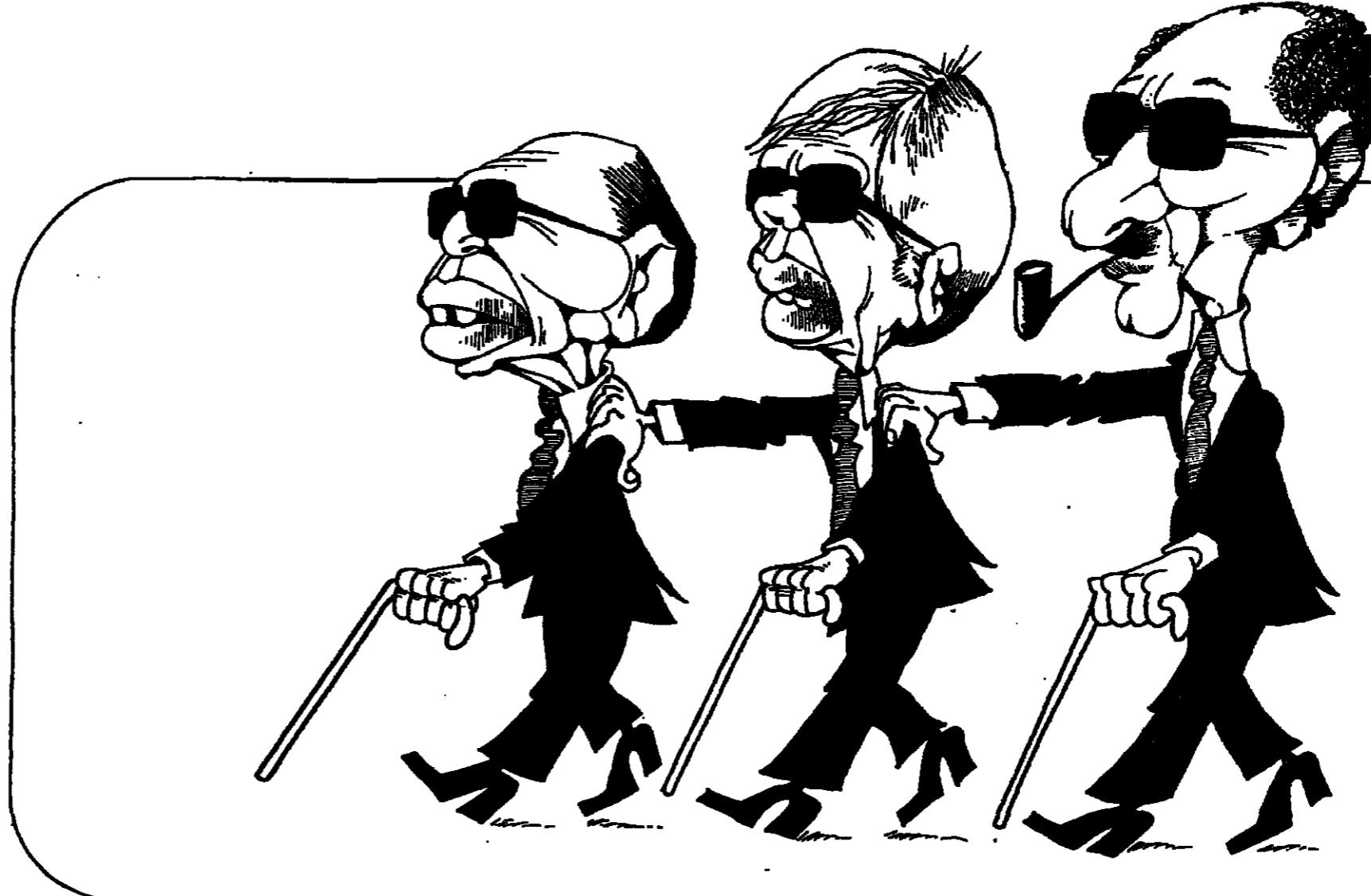
AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS

Every time Menahem Begin travels to Washington, the Arabs look on with apprehension. He is certain to return with new concessions, new guarantees, and new commitments. The Arabs know better than to expect anything constructive from the rabid old expansionist. They also know better than to expect anything from the crippled "peace process" which creaked into motion after the Camp David meetings and accords.

Begin made sure to mark his departure to the U.S. with a statement of his aggressive intentions. There was no question, he said, of calling a halt to the settlement-building program in the occupied territories. Settlement building, he said, was Israel's right as well as its duty. This is not expected to facilitate President Carter's "cosmetic" task. But then the American president can hope for nothing where it comes to his "peace process" but to keep it ticking over with a semblance of life, until such times as its undoubted failure has to be acknowledged.

Begin's brazen statement came at the same time as a group of Israeli rabbis called on their government to take control of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem so that the old Temple could arise there again. The call brought to mind the attempt, five years ago to set that most sacred of Islamic shrine on fire. There are elements in Israel who will not rest until the Dome is destroyed — and the pressure applied against the city of Jerusalem to absorb it within Israel can only give them encouragement.

Begin, in any case, has already insisted that the fate of Jerusalem is not to be placed on any agenda, that it is already sealed. The talks in Washington then will involve neither the question of Israeli settlements nor that of the illegal extension of sovereignty over Arab, Muslim Jerusalem, and will be confined to the merely formal concern of avoiding the collapse of the "Palestinian autonomy" talks between Israel and Egypt, by the simple expedient of extending them beyond the May 26 deadline.



M. Kahlil 80
ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH

Guerrilla intimidation 'exaggerated'

By Colin Legum

LONDON — A totally different view from that presented by the British governor, Lord Soames, and his officials about the degree of intimidation by guerrillas during the run-up to last month's Rhodesian elections is offered by the 11 senior Commonwealth observers who monitored the fairness of the elections.

Their final report, which is still confidential, has now been sent to the heads of all Commonwealth governments.

A striking feature of the report is the unanimity reached among its very diverse members drawn from India, Canada, Nigeria, Australia, Ghana, Barbados, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka. The chairman of the group was India's doyen diplomat, Rajeshwar Dayan.

The overall conclusion is that "intimidation by the guerrillas was by no means so widespread or as brutal as official spokesmen claimed."

They go on to say that "the one-sided picture projected by the authorities, and reflected by the media, which attempted to attribute blame for intimidation solely to ZANLA (Robert Mugabe's forces) and ZIPRA (Joshua Nkomo's forces), was grossly misleading and must be corrected."

The observers insist they do not seek to minimize the blame attaching to ZANLA and, to a lesser degree, ZIPRA, whose members were incontrovertibly guilty of intimidation.

But, they add, it is hard to judge where the

authorities were drawing the line between political activism and intimidation. Although Lord Soames had promised to provide the Commonwealth team with affidavits regarding the guerrillas' intimidatory activities, these were never received.

The report is particularly critical of the role of the auxiliaries, Bishop Muzorewa's military force.

"On several occasions we voiced our concern to the governor, and on 12 February 1980 he issued written directions to all auxiliary personnel neither to help nor to hinder any political party," say the authors of the report.

In their view the auxiliaries' presence in the tribal trust lands was seen as a continuing provocation to many people. "As the auxiliaries were ostensibly under the authority of the governor, they feel that it would have been 'more politic' for the governor to attempt to break the vicious circle by confining the auxiliaries to their camps."

The report sets out in detail the efforts of the Commonwealth observers to verify a map provided by Soames which showed the areas in which intimidation was at unacceptably high levels.

Thus in Beitbridge District, shaded blue to indicate heavy intimidation, a member of the Commonwealth monitoring force himself confirmed evidence gathered by the observers from other sources that intimidation was not a problem.

The observers' investigations established "a pattern which in some areas was contrary to the official view," and their assessment that the level of intimidation "had been substantially exaggerated" was fortified by figures subsequently provided by the

police themselves.

The report's sharpest comment is that "the election campaign was characterized by a number of aberrations from the conditions envisaged by the Lancaster House agreement." The most serious "was the failure of the administration to treat the political parties on an equal footing."

Considering the great difficulty the administration had in adjusting to a radically changed situation, the Commonwealth team says that the extent to which it succeeded should be acknowledged.

The report describes as "very delicate" the role Soames was called upon to play in overseeing Rhodesia's passage to independence through democratic elections held during a necessarily imperfect ceasefire after a seven-year war.

"He had supreme authority but few instruments of his own. His dependence on the local administration was decreed by the Lancaster House agreement itself. His capacity to control developments rested on a fragile balance of forces."

"Throughout, he had to act with the awareness that the equilibrium could be easily upset, and with disastrous consequences."

Finally, the Commonwealth observers express their unanimous view that the election offered adequate opportunities to the political parties to seek the favor of the electorate and sufficient freedom to the voters to exercise their franchise according to their convictions.

"The election," they conclude, "was a valid and democratic expression of the wishes of the people of Zimbabwe." — (OFNS)

Kenya's tribalism

By Gordon Maclean

NAIROBI — Tribalism is the biggest single barrier to Kenya's development — but officially it does not exist.

This has just been restated by a government spokesman after tribal tensions seemed in danger of getting out of hand.

Senior ministers had told parliament about the clandestine activities of "splinter groups" within the ruling KANU party, who are opposed to Pres. Moi's leadership.

The delicate subject of tribal rivalries, spoken about only in closed tribal circles, was brought into the open by vice-president, Mwai Kibaki. He said that a number of candidates defeated in last November's general election had been meeting secretly to discuss how things "might have been" if they won.

Kibaki's main complaint, however, was that his own name had been linked to such dissidents. This indicated that he was referring to Kikuyu, his own tribe. Then the deputy leader of government business, James Ongoro, a Luyia from western Kenya claimed such dissident groupings actually originated within parliament. He recalled the similar groupings formed after the murders of two prominent Kenyan politicians — Tom Mboya in 1969 and Josiah Kariuki in 1975.

Outspoken assistant minister, Martin Shikuku, came right to the point and after demanding that a select committee be set up, alleged that after Mboya's assassination many Kikuyu took a tribe pledging that only a Kikuyu should rule Kenya.

Shikuku was referring to the period of tension after Mboya's funeral, when large numbers of Kikuyu were taken in buses marked "KANU private" to the vicinity of the late President Kenyatta's home in Gatundu where the tribal oath was administered.

For the first time the hitherto unmentionable came out in parliamentary debate — that the Kikuyu had in fact taken several such oaths during Kenyatta's presidency, but had never taken any counter-oaths to cancel the original ones.

A heated House heard Kikuyu members demand facts and names from those making the allegations, especially from an MP from Mt Kenya, who alleged that Kikuyu were in the vanguard of the anti-Moi movement.

The debate seemed to shatter the illusion that all was peace and unity within the KANU government and brought accusations from Kikuyu MPs that those making the allegations were defying Moi's appeal to forget the past.

With the intervention of G. G. Kariuki, a Kikuyu MP from the Rift Valley and one of Moi's closest confidants, stating that the president did not recognize tribes and there was no tribalism in Kenya, nor any "splinter groups," the debate was moved to KANU's executive council. (OFNS)

Thailand faces impossible task

By Mark Frankland

LONDON —

The new Thai government under Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond is faced with perhaps the impossible task of opposing the Vietnamese domination of Cambodia without getting drawn into a conflict with Hanoi.

The crisis in Indochina caused by Vietnam's insistence that it be surrounded by controllable regimes in Laos and Cambodia is all the more dangerous for the Thais because they did not see it coming.

"We thought that after 1975 there would be no more conventional war in South-East Asia," a senior Thai official said, "and we were wrong. We thought that a country with great economic difficulties like Vietnam would not have an adventurous foreign policy, and we were wrong. We thought Vietnam would try to be equidistant from China and Russia, and we were wrong."

Shocked by the realization that they had completely misunderstood Vietnam's intentions some influential Thais now believe that Vietnam is practising their version of the "Brezhnev Doctrine" (used by the Russians to justify their invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968) in Indonesia.

They believe the Vietnamese have turned Laos

and Cambodia into the same sort of security belt that Eastern Europe provides for Russia, which means that Hanoi considers the fate of Laos and Cambodia to be settled for ever. And the Thais also believe that Vietnam will support whatever revolutionary cause it can in South-East Asia.

This would be serious enough for Thailand because of its long common border with Laos and Cambodia. But the situation is made much more dangerous by the refugees who have left Vietnam's Indochina in hundreds of thousands.

The Laotian and Khmer refugee camps are recruiting grounds for all sorts of anti-Vietnamese guerrilla operations and Thai officials fear that one day the Vietnamese may be tempted to cross the border to strike at them.

Thailand's friends, or so it seems to Thai officials, are either not doing enough to help or are trying to protect the country into dangerous policies. The West and above all the United States, belongs in the first category.

The Thais compare Washington's offer of \$400 million military aid to Pakistan because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with the \$40 million military aid Thailand is getting this year. They are also angry about Western governments' unwillingness to admit the possibly calamitous consequences

of the influx of Indo-chinese refugees into Thailand. This explains Thailand's refusal to attend the latest United Nations meeting on the refugee problem.

But if Thailand would like to see more American help it would also be happier if Peking was not so obviously encouraging them to take an outspokenly anti-Vietnamese line. The Chinese have flooded Thailand with official visitors in recent months, including such powerful figures as the deputy chief of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the vice-minister of public security, and the widow of Chou En-lai. There is even talk of a visit by Chairman Hua.

China's obvious interest in keeping guerrilla wars going as long as possible in both Laos and Cambodia alarms the cautious Thais. What is more there are over four million Thais of Chinese ancestry. They are better integrated into Thai society than any other Chinese colony in South-East Asia but some Thais, including apparently the king, worry about China's increasing contacts with the Sino-Thais in the interest of furthering Peking's own policies.

And the Thai military, the ultimate holder of power in the country, does not forget that China is, after all a Communist country. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

In a lead story Monday, *Al Bilad* and *Al Nadwa* said, "Western media campaign against Saudi Arabia aimed at distorting the nature of Islam." *Al Nadwa* gave front-page play to the United States' threat to use force against Iran, while *Al Medina* reported that the Soviets were preparing to extend their influence in the Gulf. *Al Riyad* gave front-page treatment to a state of alert among emergency forces in southern Lebanon amid mounting assaults by the rightist militia headed by secessionist Saad Haddad. Iranian President Bahn-Sadr's threat to cut oil to U.S. supporters figured prominently on *Al Bilad*'s front page, while *Okaz* gave prominence to Arab League Secretary General Chadli Khali's current visit to some Gulf states, and said he was discussing an economic plan which will be submitted to Arab ministers of foreign affairs and economy and to the Arab summit.

Newspapers frontpaged the monarch's impending visit to the Eastern Province and the visiting Jordanian premier's talks with the crown prince. In a front-page story, *Al Jazira* reported Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), as saying that the

dubious campaigns of the West against Islam and Saudi Arabia. They held the British government fully responsible for this slander, which strives to undermine bilateral relations. They warned that such campaigns will hurt only their sponsors, and no one else. Among other subjects dealt with in the editorials included the international Holy Koran recitation contest in Mecca and the current visit to Saudi Arabia by the Prime Minister of Jordan.

In an editorial, *Al Jazira* urged the British government to put an end to the "psychological, economic, political and cultural war" the British media services have launched to jeopardize British-Saudi relations. It reiterated that Saudi Arabia will not sit and relax before such a war, which has made Islam the target of vile propaganda. The paper said the British government justifies its silence over its media's insolent behavior under the smokescreen of freedom and democracy. It was

convinced that real freedom and democracy should not encourage anyone to engage absurdities and lies, which the enemies of Saudi Arabia have stuffed into the film.

Al Riyad said the abuse of freedom will harm those who indulge in it. The results of such misuse of freedom can be seen every day in European society. The paper referred to their moral degradation and said those societies do not understand the significance of spiritual values and the satisfaction that these values produce.

The paper went on to say that continuous campaigns of the West tend to strangle freedom. If the Western media start understanding freedom based on respect for the rights and principles of others, they will not stoop so low in their morals, the paper added.

Okaz welcomed the Jordanian premier's visit to Saudi Arabia. It reaffirmed that the visit was significant, because it takes place when the Arab nation is in a delicate historical period, where unity and

solidarity are greatly needed. *Al Nadwa*, said that Saudi Arabia and Jordan have identical views on Arab issues. It added that the success of Saudi-Jordanian talks will give a boost to the existing strong relations between the two countries.

Al Bilad concentrated on the graduation of a new group of Saudi airmen, and reminded us that every Saudi Arabian was duty-bound to protect the borders of his homeland. The paper said the transformation of the Technical Training Institute to a Technical college in the Eastern Province was possible as a result of the state's persistent efforts to produce young graduates capable of confronting any attack.

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"Which autonomy are you referring to about Palestinian, Egyptian or Lebanese?"

Al Medina

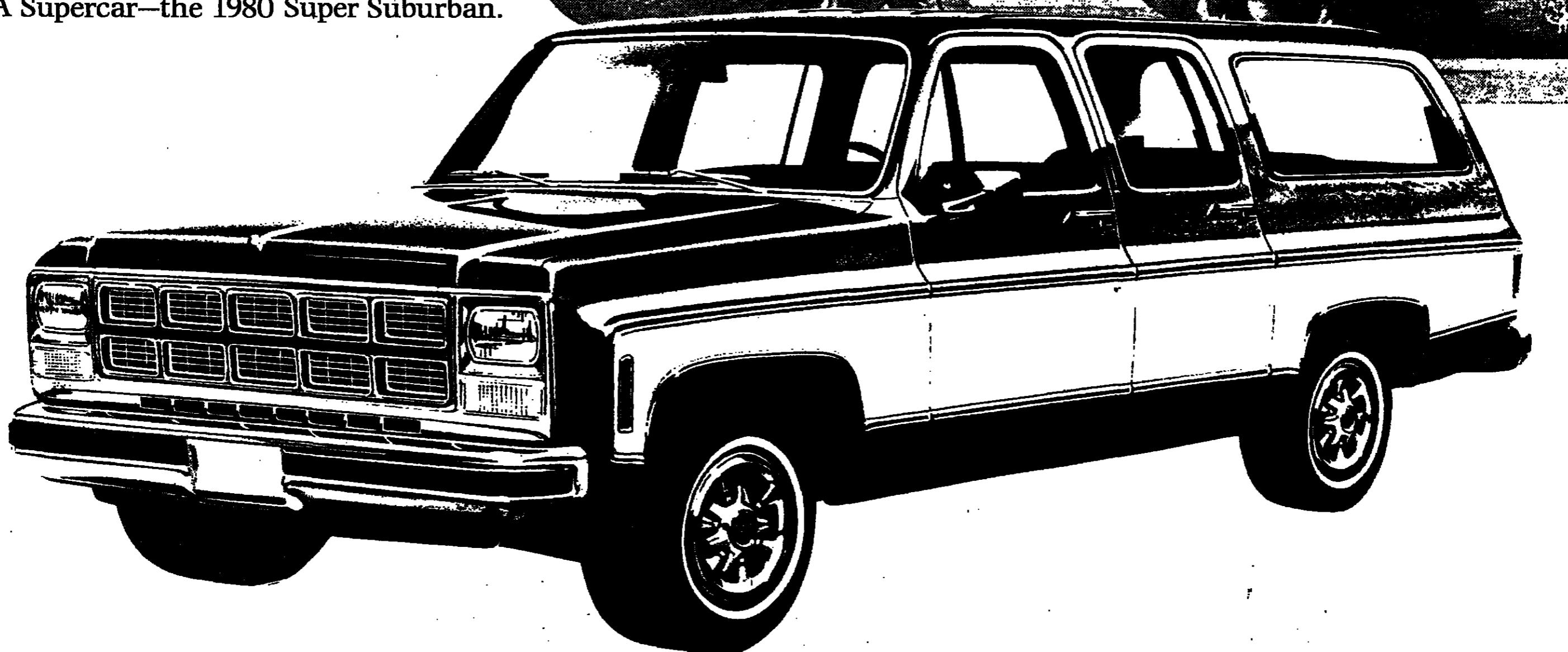
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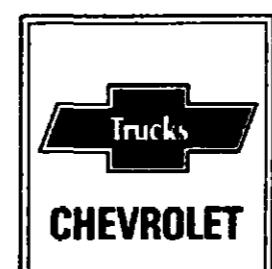
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Carter asks allies for boycott support

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP) — With his own Olympic house apparently in order, U.S. President Jimmy Carter is appealing to Western allies to boycott the Moscow Olympic games.

Reminding Europe that its interests were placed in greater jeopardy than the United States' by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Carter told interviewers from England, France, West Germany and Italy he hoped and expected that their countries would follow the U.S. decision not to participate in the competition.

"I cannot imagine the democratic or freedom-loving nations adding an imprimatur of approval to the Soviets' invasion by sending teams to the Moscow Olympics," the president said.

He made his comments in an hour-long interview with the European television reporters on Saturday morning. A transcript of the interview was made available at the White House on Sunday.

"We are not going to accept armed aggression in a vital area of the world where the interests of Europe are much seriously threatened even than our own because of a heavier dependence on exported oil from that region," Carter said. "Further aggression will be severely met by a more consistent and a more forceful action."

"It will be a very difficult problem for the Soviet Union to explain to the rest of the world and to explain to its own citizens why 20 or 30 or 40 or 50 or maybe 70 other nations refused to participate," he said.

Questioned about these figures, he said he was giving a "broad range" and that "20 or 30 nations have announced already that they will not go."

On Saturday, in what appears to be a final action, the U.S. Olympic Committee, following Carter's desires and under heavy pressure from the U.S. government, decided it would not send a U.S. team to the summer games.

The USOC decision was given scant coverage in the Soviet press Monday.

The only newspaper to publish the Soviet Communist party newspaper *Pravda* carried a shortened version of the Tass report of the boycott decision, in its sports columns on the back page.

The USOC had ceded to the White House's "unprecedented blackmail," said the report and that "athletes and a large part of public opinion in the United States were against using athletes for electioneering."

Pravda also published extracts of readers' letters condemning "President Carter's determination to destroy detente."

Carter acknowledged that reaction in Europe remains mixed. The British government supported him, but the Olympic committee there stated it preferred to participate in the games.

Carter's call for unity gained limited support Sunday after Japan, West Germany and Norway edged closer to joining the boycott.

The president of Japan's Olympic Committee said the U.S. decision will "gravely affect" its own. The president of the Norwegian Sports Federation said the U.S. committee's decision would make it "easier" for Norway to join the boycott.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reiterated over the weekend that continuing Soviet presence in Afghanistan would virtually rule out West German participation in the Moscow Olympics.

Maurice Herzog, one of the two members of France's Olympic committee, deplored the "unacceptable pressure" which the Carter administration put on the U.S. committee. But he acknowledged that if West Germany endorsed the boycott, "the position of France would be very delicate."

Sir Denis Fellows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, said the U.S. decision was a "disappointment." Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has backed the boycott but British athletes, apart from the equestrians and hockey players, have vowed to go to Moscow.

According to an Associated Press survey, several other Olympic committees have vowed to send teams despite their governments' opposition, keeping open the possibility that Moscow still may be able to stage a widely attended, though deeply flawed, Olympic games.

Despite the weekend signs that the Carter administration's pressure was beginning to pay off, the AP survey also showed that up to now the U.S. allies have done little to back up their words of support with concrete action.

The list of those nations declared officially boycotting the Olympics remains small and spotty. Communist China has joined, as have Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iran. Several European nations, for example France and Ireland, have said they will await a joint European position.

Lord Killian, president of the International Olympic Committee, said in a brief statement distributed Sunday that the IOC's executive board will "review the situation" regarding the Moscow games at a meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, April 21-23. No reference was made to the USOC vote and there was no official comment from the IOC.



WINTER'S BACK : Winter was back with swirling snowflakes and icy cold as West German vacationers returned recently from spring holidays in Austria and Italy.

Activist groups seek political pull

Bickering mars birth of new American party

CLEVELAND, April 14 (AP) — The founding convention of the newest political party in the United States was scarcely over before the apparent unity achieved during the three-day session was marred by complaints from some black members that their interests were overlooked.

The citizens' party, molded out of a wide range of activist groups from around the country, had found a single theme to rally around — forcing huge corporations to "move over" and return economic power to the people.

The party's presidential candidate, Barry Commoner, an environmental science professor from St. Louis, told delegates that large corporations have demonstrated they are "no longer able to sustain the life of this country."

"Our answer is, 'Move over, we'll do it,'" Commoner said as hundreds of delegates responded by enthusiastically chanting "move over."

But the unity that manifested itself during Commoner's afternoon speech was disturbed shortly after the convention was adjourned. Party co-chairman Denise Carter-Bennia, a black, resigned and several members of the black caucus complained that the party had ignored its stated commitment to racial

equality during the convention.

Their concerns are to be addressed by the party's executive committee at a future meeting, said party spokesman Maureen Weaver.

Unity had been a particular concern since the convention opened at the Cleveland Plaza Hotel on Friday. The party, founded in 1979 by Commoner, author Studs Terkel and others, is made up of special interest groups and parties concerned with issues ranging from women's rights and Indian affairs to nuclear power and economic problems.

Commoner expressed special concern about closings of manufacturing plants in this country and said the federal government should be helping labor unions buy those plants and make them profitable again.

Referring to plant shutdowns by U.S. Corp., he said, "You (the workers) deserve the same federal support so you can buy that plant, modernize it and drive U.S. Steel out of business. We're going to show them what free enterprise is all about."

Commoner, 62, apparently harbors no illusions that he could actually win the U.S. presidency this year. But he said, "We're going to get on the ballot in enough states to show that we are the real alternative."

A few tiny radical or left parties, including the Communist party, usually field candidates for the presidency in the United States.

Attempts at forming third parties generally receive scant coverage in the U.S. press, and popular wisdom has it that only candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties stand a chance for election at the state and national levels.

The party has hopes of being on the ballot in 35 states in November.

Its tentative platform includes opposition to nuclear energy, a commitment to energy alternatives such as solar and wind power, support for women's rights and suggests that the United States admit to past wrongdoing in Iran.

The platform must still be edited and approved, by mail, by more than 3,400 dues-paying party members.

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Salvador to enforce gun laws

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, April 15 (AP) — Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Rivas said Sunday persons who want to carry guns in this strife-ridden nation must register them or face five-year prison terms.

"We want to eliminate the violence in this country, the kind of violence that keeps claiming lives every week. We are sure this step will help cut down the tendency to carry guns here and we will be able to control violence," the minister said.

Last week the civilian-military junta announced it was going to step up enforcement of gun laws, saying offenders could be jailed up to one year. But the political violence that has marked the last year in the nation has been claiming more lives each week, and General Rivas said new gun control steps must be taken.

This measure will permit honest persons that need to be armed to be within the law and delinquents and terrorists will be forced to abandon their ideas about killing persons he said.

Since Jan. 1, human rights officials say more than 1,000 persons have been slain political violence, which pits leftists against the government and rightists against the junta.

On March 23, Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero was slain by an unidentified assassin and Sunday, his interim replacement, Armando Rivera Damas, pledged the Roman Catholic church here would follow the leadership of Romero and work for the poor.

He said 104 persons had been slain since the Romero funeral and April 10, he added: "We have not had information for last several days."

Rivera y Damas said the church opposes all violence, whether from the right or the left, and he repeated Romero's often used phrase: "I beg you, I plead with you, I order you in the name of God not to continue the killings."

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Mrs. Gandhi safe after murder bid

NEW DELHI, April 14 (AP) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a miraculously escape early Monday when a stiletto missed her by an inch and hit one of her security men.

The attack on the 62-year-old premier came in the Parliament House premises when Mrs. Gandhi was about to get into a car after garlanding the statue of India's neo-Buddhist leader B. R. Ambedkar.

Eye-witnesses said the would-be assailant came out from the cordoned enclosure and drew the stiletto at Mrs. Gandhi. The weapon missed her as she bent down to get inside the car and hit a security man who was seen to be bleeding profusely.

The alleged attacker, named as Chand Bal Lalwani, was immediately overpowered by the police and the prime minister's security men and taken away for questioning.

Lalwani comes from Baroda in the western state of Gujarat, police said.

Mrs. Gandhi had made a brief speech after

putting garlands of flowers on the statue of the late Ambedkar to mark the 89th anniversary of his birth.

Normally the prime minister is surrounded by security men when she appears in the public. But as Monday's ceremony was inside the parliament, a premises classed as a maximum security area, her personal security staff was following her.

After throwing the weapon the alleged attacker tried to flee, but only took a few steps before being overpowered by a traffic police constable. As he was held by the constable about a dozen other security staff pounced on him. He was lifted and put inside a police jeep.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was stunned for a few moments, did not enter the car. Her security staff immediately formed a human cordon and she was rushed into the Parliament House.

Police said that Lalwani was being interrogated. They refused to give further details.

Lefists voice demands

Bogota release hopes fade

BOGOTA, April 14 (AP) — Additional guerrilla demands on the Colombian government ended hopes for an immediate release of 18 diplomats held in the Dominican Republic embassy.

The nature of the new demands was undisclosed.

Government negotiators, however, remained confident Sunday of a peaceful outcome to the 47-day-old siege after increased Red Cross, church and private efforts paved the way for a productive week of talks.

Saturday's hastily-called negotiations ended with cordial handshakes.

"I believe there are possibilities for an agreement. We must have confidence," said Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas after a 14th official bargaining session Saturday when a guerrilla spokeswoman reportedly upped her group's demands:

Members of the left-wing April 19 movement had held 13 ambassadors, five consuls and two Colombians since they seized the embassy during a cocktail party attended by most of the diplomatic corps.

Neither the guerrillas nor the Colombian government negotiating for the 15 nations whose envoys are held, provided detail on the talks.

Diplomatic sources say the crucial guerrilla demand is for the release of seven leaders jailed at a military prison.

Colombia's government maintains it cannot free common "criminals." But it has repeatedly promised that international human rights organizations may closely monitor their treatment and trials and will

allow any guerrilla found innocent to leave the country.

The government has indicated that civilian courts, rather than military tribunals, would soon process persons accused of subversion. The guerrillas want the state of siege law giving jurisdiction to the military lifted immediately.

Since the embassy takeover, the guerrillas have freed 35 persons, apparently in an effort to elicit step by step concessions. The Uruguayan ambassador escaped two weeks ago.

According to government sources and reports in Sunday's edition of the *El Espectador* newspaper, the guerrillas have substantially reduced their demands to:

— Freedom for the seven top M-19 leaders.

— Payment of a ransom — believed about \$4 or \$5 million as a "complementary" part of the bargain.

— Removal of military troops from their route to the Bogota airport and safe passage on a plane to Austria.

— Assurances that international organizations will scrutinize treatment and trials of other guerrillas and sympathizers in civilian rather than military courts. This would probably imply that the government must lift a state of siege law.

— Condemnation of Colombian officials found responsible for abuse of authority.

— Publication of information on human rights in Colombia as well as a guerrilla manifesto explaining the purposes of its seizure of embassy.



RALLY: Thousands of anti-Castro Cubans and Cuban-Americans hold aloft placards during a protest in front of the Miami, Florida, city hall. They are demonstrating in support of the 10,000 Cubans who are crammed into the Peruvian embassy in Havana awaiting passage out of the country.

Cuba falters under Castro rule, Miami arrivals say

Refugees complain about scarce meat supplies, go-nowhere employment, poorly-made clothing

MIAMI, April 14 (AP) — While their relatives chomp on hamburgers in Miami fast-food joints, families in Cuba carefully ration the 0.11 kg of meat that must last them 10 days.

While their relatives run thriving shops and restaurants or climb the ladders of American business, workers in Cuba find their jobs dull and frustrating, with little prospect for bettering themselves.

While Miami Cubans wear expensive designer jeans and gaudy jewelry, the people in Cuba wear plain-colored, poorly made clothes.

A gloomy portrait of life in Cuba emerges from conversations with the newest refugees to arrive here, and even recent Cuban government statements admit the island nation is staggering in its 21st year under President Fidel Castro.

There have been reports from Cuba of

increased street crime, worker absenteeism and black market activities.

Some 10,000 Cubans — made desperate by a worsening economy and freshly aware of a better life available elsewhere — have been jammed into the compounds of the Peruvian embassy in Havana since last weekend. The human flood began when six Cubans crashed a bus through the embassy gates seeking asylum, and Castro removed guards from the embassy area.

The Cuban government calls the people at the embassy "vagrants and bums" and says they may leave. Some Cuba-watchers say they believe Castro is hoping to end his nation's malaise by allowing such "anti-social" refugees to emigrate.

"I think that the events (at the Peruvian embassy) are playing more or less as Castro wanted them to play," said Harvard University professor Jorge Dominguez, author of

several books on Cuba.

"The people there are so desperate to leave, they will do anything. This is the opportunity they have been waiting for," said Benjamin Valdes Perez, a former political prisoner.

"Some people from my hometown of Artemisa ran all the way to Havana when they heard the news," Perez said. Artemisa is about 50 kms southwest of Havana.

"Thousands of young people are trying to leave. There is nothing for them there," said Jose Mario Campos, 28. He said Cuban youths don't have the sentimental attachment to the island of their parents.

Campos, who arrived here last week with other refugees after a daring escape aboard an inner-tube raft, is one of a growing number of Cuban "boat people" arriving in the United States in the past six months.

Perez, who spent 10 years in a Cuban prison for treason, arrived here Monday on a flight carrying other prisoners released under a program begun two years ago. Some 8,000 former prisoners emigrated to the United States under a 1978 agreement.

Perez carried a list of Miami exiles he was asked to contact by relatives in Cuba. He said rumors are rampant that Castro will soon open a port to all Cubans wishing to leave.

In 1965, Castro reacted to a series of boat escapes by opening the northern port of Camarioca. Over 5,000 Cubans were picked up by boats rented or borrowed by members of southern Florida's Cuban exile population, which now numbers half a million persons.

Another apparent factor in the unrest is a program that has allowed more than 100,000 exiles to visit their homeland since 1978. Their glowing portrait of life in America differs with the Castro government's version: that Cubans in the United States live a disgraceful ghetto life.

"When they talk to their families, they learn how much worse the Cuban economy is, and they then want to live in Miami," said exile leader Dr. Diego Medina.

"For 20 years the people have lived in hunger, and they can't take it any more. Thousands — millions — want to leave," said Abekardo Zamora, 35, who served five years in prison for alleged sabotage.



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| 2 | DATSON | 6 | MERCEDES |
| 3 | MERCEDES | 7 | DATSON |
| 4 | DATSON | 8 | DATSON |

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OPEC meeting to hear 3rd World fund talks

COLOMBO, April 14 (R) — A special meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries next month will consider increasing the OPEC fund to aid Third World countries. Sri Lankan Finance Minister Ronnlie de Mel said Monday.

De Mel, who had talks with OPEC Director-General Ibrahim Shihata in Colombo during the weekend, said the fund might be increased by a further \$ 5 billion to

help developing countries seriously affected by recent oil price increases.

The 13-nation organization will hold a special meeting in Taif, Saudi Arabia, May 7 to discuss its long term strategy.

De Mel said OPEC also is considering another proposal by Algeria and Libya to set up an Arab organization similar to the World Bank. Its initial capital would be about \$ 10 billion, he said.

Nearly half N. Yemen GNP supplied by expatriates

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 14 — Almost half of North Yemen's gross national product last year came from money sent home by Yemenis working in other countries, a phenomenon that is bringing Yemen closer to "middle income" status among the nations of the world — a U.S. government agency has announced.

Thanks to remittances from its citizens working in Saudi Arabia and other states, North Yemen's per capita income has climbed from \$ 80 a year in 1972 to more than \$ 400 a year today, according to the Agency for International Development (AID).

Iran: oil production higher than press says

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 14 (AP) — Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar declared Monday Iran's oil production stands at 3 million barrels per day.

Exports amounted to 1 million barrels daily, providing an oil income of \$ 23 billion per annum, the minister told the official Iranian Pars News Agency.

Pars said Moinfar made his statement to deny foreign press reports claiming exports had shrunk to 300,000 barrels per day and that Iran was facing financial difficulties as a result.

About 1 million North Yemenis — or one third of the country's males — now are working in the Arab oil states and other countries, AID said in the April issue of its magazine *Agenda*.

Last year, these workers sent home some \$ 1.5 billion, or 46 per cent of their country's GNP, the agency reported.

"Yemen is considered an extreme example of a phenomenon that is sweeping the Middle East — in fact, much of the world," AID said. "Huge numbers of people are moving from region to region in search of work, many of them drawn to the oil companies by booming development."



ELECTRONIC DOOR: An "electronic door" safety system has recently been developed that the inventor claims virtually "unbreakable". The system, which can be used on any kind of door, is operated by a keyboard consisting of 12 buttons. Its Spanish inventor, Pascal Fernandez, an electronic technician — says there are over four million possible combinations and would take someone about 136 years to arrange all of them.

Western shippers keeping Liberian registration flag

LONDON, April 14 (AFP) — Shipping executives here Monday ruled out any sudden switch from the Liberian flag of convenience, following the weekend coup in Liberia.

Any decisions would doubtless have to wait until the new regime has made its intentions known, they said noting that most of the Liberian convenience fleet is owned by United States and Greek companies.

At last count, the Liberian flag of convenience fleet consisted of 2,466 vessels totaling 81,500,000 tons. The Liberian registration fee is \$ 1.2 per net ton, and there is a tonnage tax of 10 cents per ton. These figures have been unchanged since they were introduced in 1949.

The shipping executives in London thought the taxes might be raised, but pointed out that any sizeable increase probably would mean a significant switch to Panamanian or other flags of convenience.

Liberia since 1949 was used as the home registration port for many American and Greek shipping firms because of its low tonnage registration fees and taxation laws. They made it easier for the shipping companies to avoid the higher rates in the countries under which they actually operated.

Liberia has been recognized for this reason as a nation with a "friendly" outlook to the West. The coup that toppled the government of President William Tolbert now has created a wait-and-see attitude among Western shipping firms.

Sunday, newly declared leader of Liberia, Maj. Gen. Samuel K. Doe announced through the official Liberian news agency that the new government should be recognized by other nations as the legitimate legislative and business entity of Liberia.

The shipping executives in London having paid their dues.

The bulk of the extended loans have gone to Sudan, though the fund has lent to Mauritania, Morocco and Egypt. Egypt presently is suspended from the fund, though it is reportedly paying back on regular basis the \$ 16 million loan it took from the fund.

Fund President Javad Hashem, an Iraqi, said during the meeting he hoped the Arab governments would work toward the objective of evolving a common Arab currency.

He has commented it possible for the fund to contribute to development projects in the Third World, in both Arab and non-Arab states, in the same way the IMF is doing.

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The increase of \$ 50 million is being provided entirely by Iraq.

The fund's annual report for 1979, which was presented at the fund board meeting here, showed that the paid-up capital had increased to \$ 463 million from \$ 261 million in the previous year.

Of the present loans totaling \$ 69 million, more than two-thirds have gone in automatic loans that member states can draw soon once

AMF boosts funds to \$ 1.1 billion

ABU DHABI, April 14 (AP) — The Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab equivalent of the International Monetary Fund, has decided to increase its authorized capital to \$ 1.1 billion. The fund said Sunday.

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Tunisia asks Japan for economic help

TOKYO, April 14 (AP) — A special envoy of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba Monday called on Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira to increase Japan's economic aid to his country.

The request was made by Hedi Zghal, Tunisia's Youth and Sports Minister. Ohira was quoted by officials as saying that Japan would study what it could do for Tunisia.

Zghal also explained to Ohira the situation concerning relations between Tunisia Libya, strained since armed guerrillas attacked Gafsa, a city 360 kilometers southwest of Tunis, on Jan. 27, officials said.

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More pressure seen

Europe nations hesitant; cool to sanctions on Iran

BRUSSELS, April 14 (Agencies) — President Carter's decision to impose economic as well as diplomatic sanctions against Iran has received a singularly unenthusiastic reception from the governments of the European Community. Although most EEC governments insisted earlier that they would have to study the U.S. action in detail before declaring themselves officially, the unofficial reaction in most European capitals was sceptical.

The whole question of Iran and the complex interaction between developments in that country and the region as a whole were lightly discussed by West European foreign ministers in Lisbon last week. Although the subject was not on the formal agenda of the meeting of the countries in the 18 nation council of Europe, president Carter's action and its possible repercussions were discussed "informally."

The last time the question was discussed by the foreign ministers of the nine Common Market countries in January, there was no support for the EEC joining in any general economic sanctions against Iran. At that time, most EEC government made it clear that a campaign of sanctions against Iran would be likely to strengthen the hardliners in the revolutionary Council and would undermine those in the official Iranian government working for some reconciliation with the United States.

There was also a feeling that by taking sanctions against Iran — whose Islamic leadership had condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan — the United States would be weakening its own and the West's stand against Russia in its military intervention in that country. In spite of the feelings of sympathy with the U.S. over the continued holding of its embassy hostages, and the universal EEC demand for their immediate release, the conclusion in Common Market capitals is that slow and patient diplomacy still offers the best chance of securing their eventual release.

Quite apart geopolitical or ideological calculations, the European stand also owes much to the dependence of some EEC countries, notably West Germany, on Iranian oil imports. The Iranian government's threat to cut off oil supplies to any country backing the U.S. economic sanctions is bound to make for even greater circumspection in European attitudes.

European diplomats also were studying earlier a speech by the Iranian foreign minis-

ter, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, in which he seemed to be making specific diplomatic overtures to Europe. "Our policy is to minimize our relations with the super-powers and get rid of their domination and to have wider relations with Europe," Ghotbzadeh said.

Even if the Europeans do not join the United States in imposing economic sanctions they are bound to come under U.S. pressure to make their displeasure known in some way about the continuing holding of the Tehran hostages. There was some speculation in Brussels last week that the nine would prepare a new statement deplored the inability of the Iranian authorities to secure the hostage's release and possibly making some token reductions in their diplomatic representation in Tehran.

The foreign ministers of the nine are not due to meet again until April 21 in Luxembourg, where they will be largely taken up with preparing the much postponed European Community summit. It may be that any new declaration prepared by their officials on the subject of Iran will not be made public until then — in the hope that in the next week becomes clearer.

New ECA plan set for Africa

ADDIS ABABA, April 14 (AFP) — The sixth meeting of the conference of ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) ended here Sunday night after adopting an African economic strategy for the next decade.

Its final report must be approved by the special Organization of African Unity (OAU) first economic summit to be held in Lagos, Nigeria, at the end of this month before becoming a working document.

The plan incorporates development action in food and agriculture, industry, transport and communications, intra-African trade and finance, institution-building and human and natural resources within the framework of the third United Nations development decade.

It also envisages stronger cooperation and unity of action between the ECA and the OAU.

The seventh regular meeting of ECA ministers is to take place in Freetown, Sierra Leone, next year.

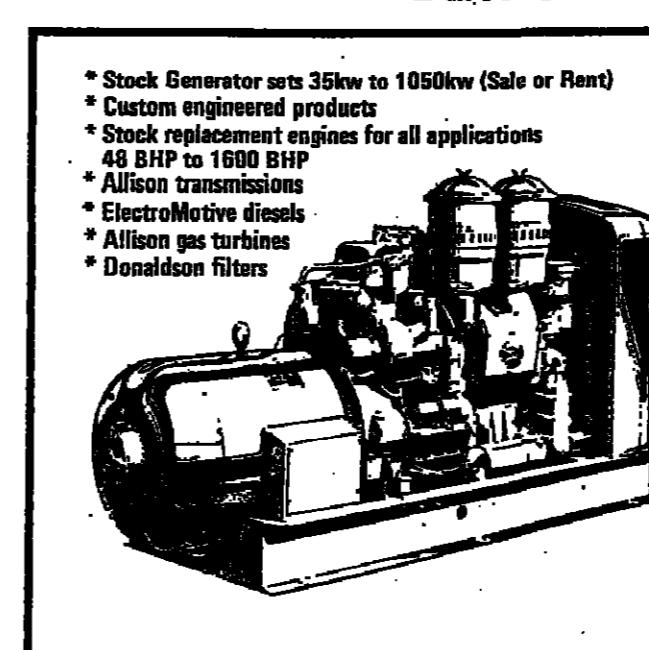
Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

| Authority | Description | No. of Tender | Price SR | Closing Date |
|---|--|---------------|----------|--------------|
| Ministry of Education | Supply of drugs and chemicals for 1980-81 | 8-T | 300 | May 26 |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Water | Sinking of a well in Masel town, Dawadmi area | 57-I | 200 | April 16 |
| Governorate of Qassim district | Operation and maintenance of airconditioning | 50 | April 16 | |
| Directorate General of Education, Eastern Province | Repairs to the King Abdul Aziz school in Jubail | 34 | 100 | April 26 |
| Ministry of the Interior, Deptt. of Public Security | Supply of raw materials for Public Security's workshop | 7/1400/140 | 100 | April 19 |
| " " | Supply of equipment for workshop | 8/1400/140 | 500 | April 22 |
| " " | Supply of equipment for the carpentry workshop | 9/1400/140 | 1500 | April 26 |

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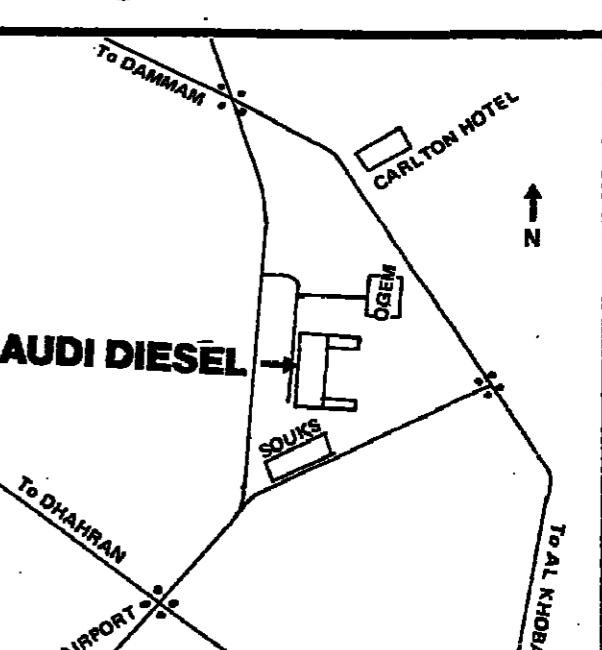
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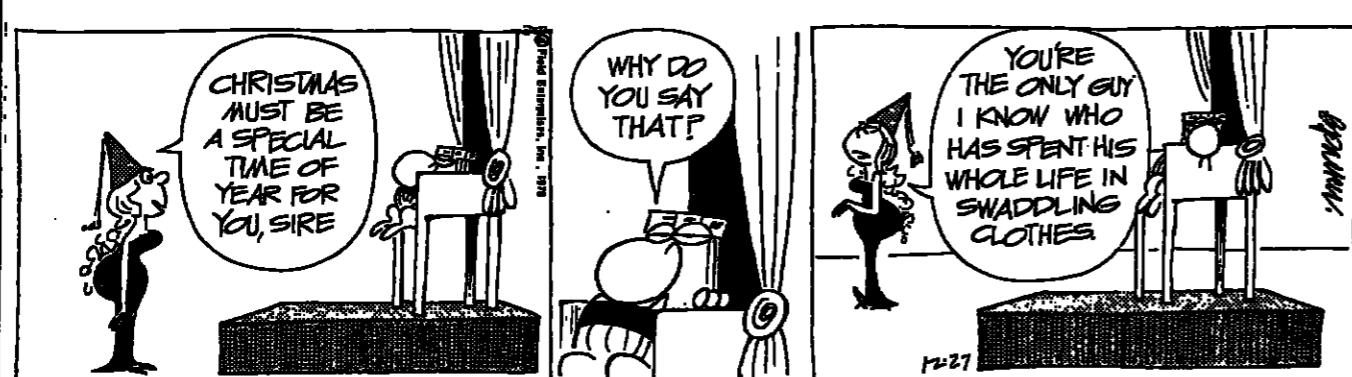
B.C.



HAGAR



WIZARD



SMALL SOCIETY



arab news CALENDAR

DAHRAHAN TV

4:30 Children's Show
 5:38 Young Peoples Special Safety Film
 6:13 Sanford and son
 6:38 Horizon
 7:34 White Shadow
 8:19 The Duke
 9:09 Seasons of the year

VOA

P.M.
 8:00 News Roundup Reports: Actualities; Opinion: Analyses
 8:30 Dateline News Summary
 9:00 Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation News Summary
 9:30 Music USA: (Standards)
 10:00 News Roundup Reports: Actualities
 10:45 Opening: Analyses

News Summary
 10:30 VOC Magazine America: Letter Cultural: Letter
 11:00 Special English: News
 11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT
 Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comment news analyses.

SAUDI RADIO

TUESDAY
 Afternoon Transmission
 2:00 Opening
 2:01 Holy Quran
 2:05 Gems of Guidance
 2:10 Saudi Tableau
 2:20 On Islam
 2:30 Radio Magazine
 3:00 NEWS
 3:10 Press Review
 3:15 Music
 3:20 World of Machines
 3:30 A Selection of Music
 3:40
 3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission
 9:00 Opening
 9:01 Holy Quran
 9:05 Gems of Guidance
 9:10 Light Music
 9:15 The Evening Show
 9:45 Reflections of a Muslim
 10:00 Islamic Contributions
 10:10 Music
 10:15 NEWS
 10:25 S. A. - A Daily Chronicle
 10:30 Bouquet
 11:00 The World of the Guitar
 11:15 Round and About
 11:45 On Islam
 12:00 In the Quiet
 12:30 Music
 12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
 01:00 Closedown

BBC

Morning Transmission
 8:00 World News
 8:09 Twenty-Four Hours
 -News Summary
 8:30 Sarah Ward
 8:43 World Today
 9:00 Newsdesk
 9:30 Open Star
 10:00 World News
 10:07 Twenty-Four Hours
 News Summary
 10:30 Sarah Ward
 10:45 Coming up to Show You
 11:00 World News
 11:09 Reflections
 11:15 Piano Style
 11:30 Brain of Britain 1978
 12:00 World News
 12:09 British Press Review
 12:15 World Today
 12:30 Financial News
 12:40 Look Ahead
 12:45 The Tony Myatt

Evening Transmission
 1:15 Ulster in Focus
 1:30 Discovery
 2:00 World News
 2:09 News about Britain
 2:15 Alphabet of Musical
 Curios
 2:30 Sports International
 2:40 Radio Newswise
 3:15 Promenade Concert
 3:45 Sports Round-up
 4:00 World News
 4:09 Twenty-Four Hours
 -News Summary
 4:30 The Listener's Year
 5:15 Report on Religion
 6:00 Radio Newswise
 6:15 Outlook
 7:00 World News
 7:09 Commentary
 7:15 Sherlock Holmes
 7:45 World Today
 8:00 World News
 8:15 The Face of England

PHARMACIES

(Open Tuesday Night)

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 Al-Sabka Pharmacy
 MECCA
 Mecca Pharmacy
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Al-Hafayer
 Al-Otaibah
 36559
 20465

Behind King's Hospital
 Adas St.

Oatif Road
 23754

Prince Mansour St.
 42192

Municipality St.
 22225

DENNIS the MENACE



FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1980

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1980

you hoped, still, you can make progress.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Investigate financial options early. The p.m. could bring complications. Someone's negative attitude could leave you bewildered.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Things look bright concerning romantic introductions. The accent is on social life, though one friend seems inhibited or in a bad mood.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

On the lookout for new job openings or luck in connection with present employment. Don't let someone's negativity rub off on you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

The a.m. is a good time to contact those at a distance, esp. romantic interests. The p.m. finds you less certain in matters of the heart.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Though there is some luck re domestic activities, there's still work to be done. Attend to details to insure complete success.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Write letters and make important phone calls early. Later, concern about another's problems makes you less in the mood to communicate freely.

BEETLE BAILEY



BLONDIE



B.C.



HAGAR



WIZARD



SMALL SOCIETY



DENNIS the MENACE



FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1980

Contract Bridge + B. Jay Becker

The Deschappelles Coup

North dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.NORTH
 ♦ K 6
 ♠ A J
 ♣ A K 10 9 6 2
 ♤ K 7 3WEST
 ♦ J 8 7 4 3 2
 ♠ Q 7 4
 ♡ 5 4
 ♣ J 6EAST
 ♦ A Q
 ♠ K 9 5 2
 ♡ Q 7 3
 ♣ 10 9 5 2SOUTH
 ♦ 10 9 5
 ♠ 10 8 6 3
 ♡ J 8
 ♣ A Q 8 4

discover the blockbuster play all by yourself.

Here is a case where East had to make a spectacular move to defeat the contract. West led a spade and East cashed the A-Q, after which he had to decide what to play next.

After considering the matter carefully, East played the only card in his hand that could defeat the contract. He led the king of hearts! As a direct result of this play, South went down four after attempting a diamond finesse.

From East's viewpoint, the king of hearts was clearly the right play. He had to credit West with the queen of hearts or ace of clubs. If declarer had both of them, there was virtually no chance of stopping the contract.

Very little harm could come from leading the king of hearts, even if it turned out that South had the queen. In that case, East would still have time to try to find his partner with the ace of clubs when he got on lead with the queen of diamonds.

A club return at trick three, or a low heart return, would have given declarer all the time needed to establish dummy's diamonds and make the contract. But the king of hearts return, though daring and unusual, was far more likely to do declarer in.

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in
Asharq Al-Awsat

الشرق

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Rexey's Believe It or Not!



Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS 41 Town in Mass.

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DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X E
is LONG FELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

MPT-SZREV MA SZT ITMIDT MA

SZT WPRSTV KSFSTK IEM

NOW
al waha
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| SEA SPEED AMERICA | 17-4-80 | 17-4-80 | |
| MERZARIO ARABIA | 25-4-80 | 25-4-80 | |

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My open claim against our Company concerning Mr. Makkawi should be brought to our knowledge before this date. After this date we will not accept any more claims in this regards.

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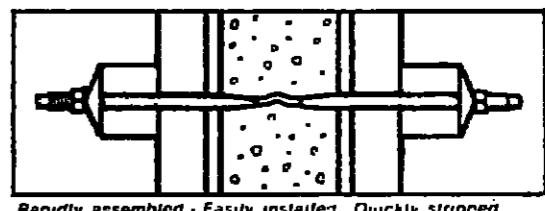
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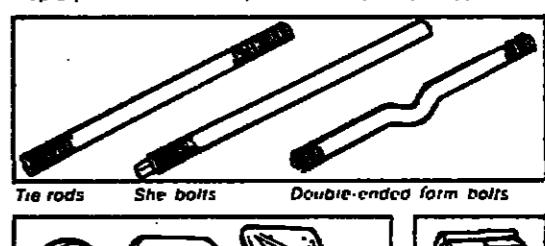
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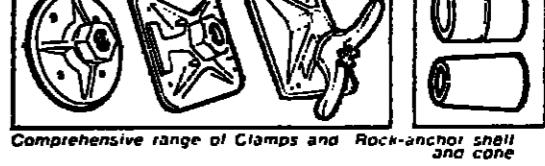
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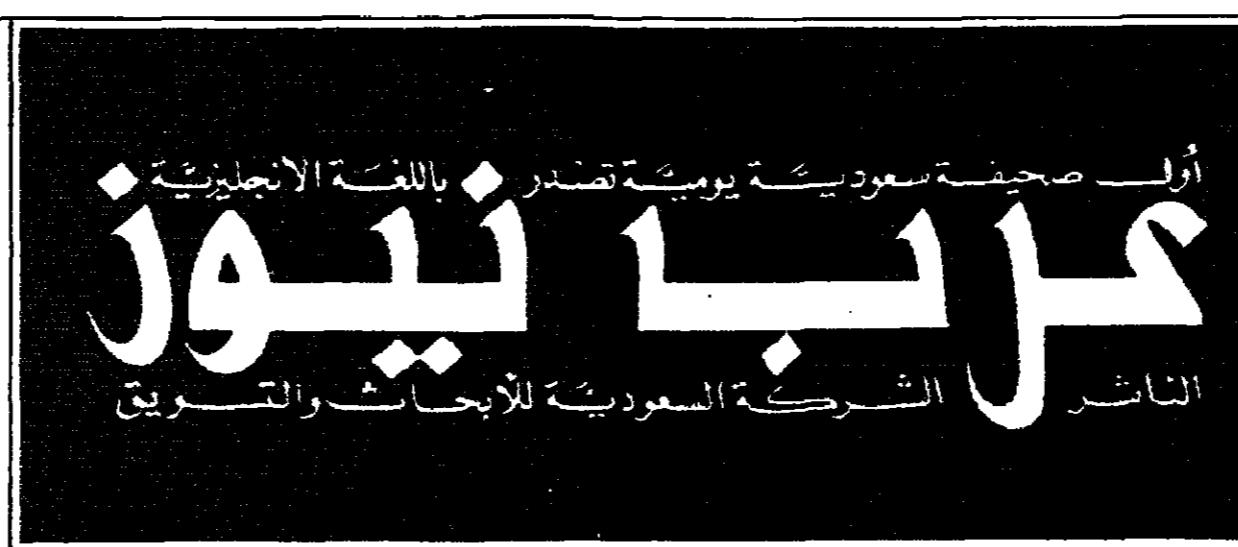
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International

Families to be notified Red Cross visits captives

TEHRAN, April 14 (AP) — Two representatives of the International Red Cross and a group of Iranians visited the 50 American hostages in the U.S. embassy Monday to check on their condition and report their findings to the families of the captives.

The Red Cross representatives were Harold Schmidt de Guernecke, the permanent Red Cross representative in Tehran, and Dr. Bernard Liebeskind, a physician. Both are Swiss.

They were accompanied by an official of the Red Lion and Sun, the Iranian equivalent of the Red Cross, and Iranian Health Minister Maussa Zargar.

Hojatoleslam Khomeini, the Muslim clergyman who leads the weekly sabbath prayers in Tehran, also was scheduled to be a member of the group, but it was not known if he was already inside the embassy. A spokesman for the militants occupying the embassy since Nov. 4 said he was added to the group at their insistence.

A spokeswoman at the Geneva headquarters of the Red Cross said the Iranian government agreed to three conditions set by the organization: that its representatives meet with all the hostages, that they be allowed to make a list of their identities and that they be allowed to notify the captives' families of the state of their health.

Monday was the Americans' 163rd day of captivity. The militants spokesman said the visit was "imposed" on them by the Iranian

government. Apparently the government hoped it would help to undercut President Jimmy Carter's campaign to get Japan and America's major European allies to take the same economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran that he ordered.

The ambassadors of Japan and the nine European Common Market countries called on President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr Saturday and relayed demands from their governments for the immediate release of the hostages. A press aide said Bani-Sadr rejected the demand and warned the foreign governments against taking punitive action against Iran. But he said he would ask some international organization to check on the condition of the captive Americans and report to the world on their treatment.

The Americans' last foreign visitors were three American clergymen who held Easter service eight days ago and reported the hostages were in excellent physical and mental shape.

The militants also renewed their threat to kill all the hostages, saying they would "blow them sky-high," if the United States took military action against Iran. They announced last December that they had mined the embassy walls with explosives.

Carter told a group of European television correspondents on Saturday that if further U.S. action was necessary to free the hostages, it "would be very strong and forceful and might well involve military means." He

also had a warning for the embassy militants, saying, "If our hostages are injured or any of them are killed, then we would not delay in taking much stronger action of an incisive nature."

After their meeting with Bani-Sadr, the Japanese and West European ambassadors began returning home for "consultations" with their governments in accordance with a procedure worked out by the Common Market governments at a meeting in Lisbon last week.

French officials said the European community's headquarters staff in Brussels was examining the legalities of further joint action against Iran. They said the foreign ministers of the nine nations Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland and Denmark — would meet in Luxembourg April 21 to consider what they would do next.

Carter told the interviewers Saturday he had set a "specific date" for the allies to take further action against Iran if the hostages had not been released. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher denied the president had set a deadline but added, "The Americans rightfully expect that the Europeans don't delay too long."

Paris also announced that the final voting in the elections for a new Majlis, the Iranian parliament, would be held May 2. If there are no further delays, the Majlis should begin meeting in June.

Dollar,gold decline in slow trading

LONDON, April 14 (AP) — The dollar declined in European trading Monday compared to Friday's late rates while gold prices opened slightly higher in London and Zurich from Friday's closing levels then fell below them.

Early trading was described by dealers as "very uncertain, very nervous" after last week's nosedive by the U.S. currency. The dollar made a mild spurt upward at the opening of Far Eastern markets, but the rates were below Friday's late European trading.

European dealers, looking ahead, said they anticipated a slow weakening of the dollar this week based on widespread fears that U.S. interest rates had peaked and worsening troubles in Iran.

"Right or wrong, that's the prevailing sentiment," one said.

Trading in gold was extremely quiet, dealers said.

On the London market, trading produced a wide mid-morning spread of \$ 532-\$ 537 an ounce, compared with \$ 536 at the opening. By mid-day, the London morning gold fixing was \$ 532.80 ounce, well up from Friday's \$ 528.50 level. The closing price was \$ 525.

The dollar fell back from early gains on the Tokyo foreign exchange to close at 251.90 yen, down from 252.40 yen last Friday.

Dealers said the Bank of Japan intervened when the U.S. currency hit a high of 254.30 yen in early trading and drove it back down. The central bank reportedly sold an estimated \$ 50 million in support of the yen.

The dollar opened the week fractionally higher at 252.80 yen, up from Friday's 252.40 yen finish.

Closing gold prices in U.S. dollars per troy ounce:

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| London | 525.00 |
| Paris | 537.68 |
| Frankfurt | 534.98 |
| Zurich | 528.50 |
| Hong Kong | 531.27 |

Actors gather for Oscar night in Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, April 14 (AP) — Monday was the night they handed out the gold statues called Oscars, and all planned to be there — from Christopher Reeve to Nicky Rooney, Bo Derek to Persis Khambatta.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences promised a stellar cast for the 52nd awards, with a better-than-usual turnout of nominees.

All of those nominated for Best Actress of 1979 were to be present in the audience of the Los Angeles Civic Center: Jill Clayburgh, *Starting Over*; Sally Field, *Norma Rae*; Jane Fonda, *The China Syndrome*; Marsha Mason, *Chapter Two* and Bette Midler, *The Rose*.

To be waiting on camera for the announcement of Best Actor were Dustin Hoffman, *Kramer vs. Kramer*; Jack Lemmon, *The China Syndrome* and Roy Scheider, *All That Jazz*. Declining the academy's invitation: Al Pacino, *And Justice for All* and Peter Sellers, *Being There*.

Advance predictions indicated a sweep for *Kramer vs. Kramer*, but there surprises were expected. The other nominees for Best Picture: *All That Jazz*, *Apocalypse Now*, *Breaking Away*, and *Norma Rae*.

Las Vegas oddsmaker Bob Martin made *Kramer vs. Kramer* the favorite for Best Picture, and Dustin Hoffman and Sally Field favorites for best performers.

Dustin Hoffman was to present an honorary award to Sir Alec Guinness, who won Best Actor in 1957 for *The Bridge on the River Kwai*. A second honorary award was to be given to academy treasurer Hal Elias by producer Walter Mirisch.

Second Moscow wants Olympics

MOSCOW, Kansas, April 14 (AP) — If the U.S. Olympic Committee changes its mind and decides it wants to set up alternate games for American athletes who won't participate in the 1980 summer Olympics, the 229 residents of Moscow, Kansas, are ready.

They've volunteered their tiny community in America's grain-growing belt as an alternate site for the summer games, and Mayor Bob Fox has approved the tongue-in-cheek gesture, stipulating, "as long as it doesn't cost the city anything, let them go as far as they want."

Surrounded by wheat fields, Moscow is located just north of the Oklahoma panhandle. "We usually tell people our city limits can be put on one sign," Fox said. Nevertheless, promoters insist the small town has all the amenities and enthusiasm necessary to successfully pull off the Olympics. "People in the United States are kind of down right now," Fox said. "But this little town is plowing and going."

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

this state of affairs come about? How could a once great nation allow matter to get out of hand to such an extent? Well, I got the answer. It is quite simply, soccer. Each Saturday afternoon of the football season, the whole nation goes completely out its collective head. In each town and village, supporters of the various contending teams, roar the streets screaming abuse and defiance against rivals, all of them then converging on the local stadium for a two-hour session of chanting, fighting (among themselves and against the police) and generally expending an amount of nervous energy sufficient to keep all factories turning nonstop for two weeks. No wonder people spend the rest of the week recovering and preparing for the ordeal of the coming Saturday. Dear Mrs. Thatcher, if you want to know where the nation's energy is really being spent go any Saturday afternoon to the nearest soccer stadium.

Overheard: A Lebanese lady at a very expensive Paris fashion shop to her husband: "Three thousand francs only! Why shouldn't I buy it at three thousand francs? All of Lebanon is in ruins, and you worry about three thousand francs! Who is left to inherit it? Where is there to invest it? Of course I'll buy it..."

Translated from *Asharq Al Awsat*.

Public servants mind own business

JAKARTA, April 14 (AFP) — Indonesia is having problems with its 2.2 million civil servants, and is seeking ways to impose discipline.

Visitors to government offices often find officials chatting with each other rather than attending to business or, if work is going on, attending to private rather than public business.

The private work is called *Ngo拜k*, and it



TWISTER : The funnel of a tornado roars past a Wisconsin farm during a recent storm. More than 20 persons were injured as twisters destroyed mobile homes and farm buildings and tore off roofs over a wide area.

Where cultural oceans meet

Alsatians torn between Germany, France

STRASBOURG, France, April 14 (AP) — Sixty years ago a French politician proposed in all seriousness that the skulls of Alsatians be measured to determine once and for all whether they were German or French.

There has never been a shortage of weird ideas for curing the schizophrenia Alsatians suffer from living between Germany and France. Their bookstores are crammed with such titles as *Alsace — A Psychoanalysis*, or *Alsace — The Identity Crisis*.

This 200 by 40 kilometer strip of land on the west bank of the Rhine is where the German and Latin oceans of Europe meet in a swirl of conflicting currents.

Ever since Julius Caesar defended Gaul from Germanic invaders on Alsace's fertile plains and wooded mountains, the province has been a Franco-German battlefield.

Alsace has changed hands between Germany and France five times in 109 years — it's French right now — and each time it has been forced through a personality change. If it was not Robespierre's revolutionaries ordering the Alsatians "to quit their German ways" and act French, then it was Adolf Hitler's Gestapo arresting Alsatians for behaving like Frenchmen.

Alsace fascinates Germans and Frenchmen alike. It is a magical land of *Pain Gras*, asparagus and Grade-A sauerkraut, home of the famed annual *Schneeballfestival*, or snail race, and of champions in pulling-ugly-faces contests.

Here French is sung, rather than spoken, often with merry disregard for grammatical rules. The local German dialect is enjoying a revival.

In the village of Breitenbach, high in Alsace's Vosges Mountains, the guardians of the dialect have been fighting an attempt to put up French street names.

When the mayor replaced such stern reminders of Alsace's past as Kriegersmatt

(Warriors' Field) and Bahnenloch (Bears Pit) with banalities like Church Street and Fountain Road, a "Committee for the Defense of Breitenbach" promptly announced itself.

When Dillenseger refused to surrender, the shiny new street signs were effected with tar.

Alsace became French in 1648 after 805 years of Germanic rule. Bismarck seized Alsace and neighboring Lorraine from Napoleon III in 1871, annexed the provinces to the second Reich and Germanized them.

France regained them in 1918, and tried to Frenchify them again. Then in 1940 the Germans returned, incorporated Alsace and Lorraine into the Third Reich, and went on a brutal Germanization rampage.

They tore down statues and raided houses looking for old French postcards and models of the Eiffel Tower. French names were ordered Germanized. Claude became Klaus, Dupont became Bruckner. French-labelled salt shakers were confiscated. French inscriptions chiseled off tombstones.

More than 130,000 Alsatians were drafted into the Wehrmacht and 40,000 died on the Russian front.

As if to dispel any lingering doubts among Alsatians about the new order, the Nazis built Structure concentration camp in the heart of Alsace, complete with gas chamber, crematorium and laboratory for experiments on humans.

Consequently, the Alsatians were delighted to return to French rule in 1945. The local separatist movement, which believed Hitler's promise of autonomy and foolishly welcomed the Nazis, has not yet recovered from its shame.

Thus while Breton and Corsican nationalists set off bombs to dramatize their cause, the tiny Alsatian movement keeps its sense of humor, as the Breitenbach street names

episode illustrated.

Still, Alsatians remain almost obsessed by the question of their identity. While regional dialects are dying out in much of Europe, the Alsatian tongue is still spoken by 70 per cent of the people, and a course on Alsatian language at Strasbourg University is a sellout.

The other hand, the old fear and hatred of Germany has been replaced by a smooty disdain for those big-spending *Schwabs* (Germans) who invade Strasbourg's supermarkets and restaurants and debate French *Haute Cuisine* by ordering Beaujolais with their sauerkraut.

Hundreds of Germans have bought country homes in Alsace, prompting the off-heard comment that "what they failed to get with tanks they are getting with Deutschkmarks."

One in 20 Alsatians crosses the border daily to a job in Germany, where the average wage is as high as 50 per cent above French levels, and 76 German factories operate in Alsace.

Helped by these ties to the German economy, Alsace's exports are growing faster than any other French region, and its unemployment rate is four per cent, compared with 6.7 per cent nationally.

Because it has long symbolized Europe in conflict, graceful old Strasbourg has been chosen as the home of the European parliament, a unique experiment in multinational legislation. It bids to turn Strasbourg into a prosperous international city.

Alsatian intellectuals like Siffer wonder where their prosperity in the slipstream of the German economic miracle is leading. In *Alsace for sale*, the bespectacled 32-year-old Siffer sings:

"I work down in Schwoboland (Germany)."

"Migrant worker, that's no shame."

"Schwob or Franzos — don't know what I am."

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